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PROPRIETORS.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

LONGFELLOW is in Maine.

GEN. SHERMAN is at Berkely Springs.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S health has improved.

95 PERIODICALS manage to exist in Chicago.

ELIHU BURRETT has come home from England.

CHICAGO now has dubbed herself an art-centre.

A NATIVE of Africa has been lecturing in Georgia.

ST. LOUIS is to have $30,000 worth of public baths.

FIFTY-EIGHT whiskey saloons keep New Albany lively.

PRUSSIAN blue is the fashionable color for fall wear.

Two fatal cases of yellow fever have occurred at Bath, Ga.

AN Iowa paper objects to profanity because it is ungrammatical.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., is agitated over the Bible in the schools question.

SECRETARY FISH and his son Hamilton, Jr., are at Garrison's on the Hudson.

SENATOR CAMERON is now said to be the oldest member of the United States Senate.

WARREN, Penna. has been surprised to find itself figuring on the list of watering places this year.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal, &c.*, promises to issue an extra every afternoon while the war lasts.

MRS. GEORGE VANDERHOFF is prepared to lecture next season on "The Rights and Wrongs of Children."

A BEAUTIFUL, jet black, fine-grained marble has been discovered in considerable quantity near Williamsport, Pa.

GEN. R. MCKEE, of Kentucky, has just been married to his wife the second time. They were divorced twenty-five years ago.

IN New Orleans many of the foreign orders for cotton have been countermanded and a demoralized market is the result.

DR. A. H. GUERNSEY, for fifteen years editor of *Harper's Magazine*, has relinquished that post and is now reader for Harper Brothers.

THE Clara Barnes, a mammoth steamer, now being built in Jeffersonville, Indiana, will be the largest steamer ever constructed in the West.

THERE is but one China woman to every five China men in this country, so Brigham Young is not likely to have many converts from Confucius.

WYOMING wants to elect a woman delegate to Congress just to test a principle. What a belle she would be in the House if she happened to be in any way attractive!

WHY are the GAZETTE office stairs now-a-days like beautiful Italia or golden sanded Africa or the cannibal infested islands of the Southern seas? Because they are a very hot climb.

JOHN CORNELIUS O'CALLAGHAN has written a history of the Irish Brigades in the service of France from the English revolution under James II. to the revolution in France under Louis XVI.

PETE OWEN, the negro who outraged the person of a girl in Robertson county, Tenn., was caught and placed in jail, and that night was taken out of the jail by eighteen armed masked men and hung.

PHILADELPHIA firemen were kind enough last week not to fight very much and not to set any houses on fire. Such forbearance as this must not be expected often nor quoted as a precedent hereafter.

IN Quincy, the other day, a mastiff in the dog-pound was shot, and, apparently dead, was thrown into the river. After floating about four miles he came to life, swam ashore, and returned to his home.

THE first merchant vessel that ever displayed from her peak the flag of this republic is reported sunk in the harbor of Payta, Peru. She was built in 1782, bargue rigged, about 300 tons, and called the Maria.

A CLEVELAND grocer naving become a ghost now creates panics among his relatives and astounds the town. His mother and wife especially cannot be brought to think this ghost is a deception and they don't like his looks.

WE feel under deep obligations to the *Freiheits Freund* for the extremely flattering remarks concerning our foreign articles and translations, and we shall do our best on future occasions to have them more worthy of such praise.

IN Montgomery county, Ky., on Tuesday, Alfred Hainline made at William O. Oldham with a pitchfork, and Oldham retaliated with a shot gun, killing H. instantly. The *Sentinel* remarks that the difficulty is greatly regretted.

MODENA has contributed an Italian Opera Troupe composed entirely of children, and they are delighting the Viennese who cannot sufficiently admire the precouciousness of the little ones, who, although of tender age, sing Italian better than they do German.

THE Emperor has accomplished a great thing for his army. He has secured the services of "fifteen hundred Paris hackmen who have joined the army for war." This ensures the defeat of the Prussians, for no army opposed to them, can stand the "charges" of these hackmen.—*N. Y. Commercial Adv.*

MR. SMALLY, a Harrodsburg, Ky., auctioneer, while returning from a barbecue was set upon by four horsemen, who put a pistol to his head, a chloroformed sponge to his nose and relieved him of five hundred dollars. He remembers hearing one of them say, "Don't kill him; he's a clever fellow."

THE descendants of Rev. Jonathan Edwards are to hold a re-union in Stockbridge, Mass., on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of September. We were shown, by a citizen of Allegheny, a manuscript sermon of the father of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, quite legible yet although yellow with age.

ONE might almost think Whittier, the Quaker poet, was a German war orator, judging by this stanza of his alluding to the nephew of his uncle:

"Base Gambler for Napoleon's crown,
Barnacle on his dead renown,
Thou Bourbon-Neapolitan,
Crowned scandal, loathed of God and man."

FOR practice in pronunciation the following reference to the Main rivers by the Kennebec *Journal* will do: "It will interest everybody to know that the Sedgeeunkedunk is a romantic stream in Brewer, and that the Sowadabscock is in Carmel. It must be somewhere in the vicinity of the Musluscomungumjuwippslecott."

THE worst joke we ever saw in our lives we found recently in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, &c., it was this: "The motto of the French reserves—Changarniers." After long pondering we came to the conclusion that the editor of the paper which is so sensitive regarding all its names pronounces Changarnier, Shant go near.

WE cannot understand why England should think of sending a batch of ten thousand men over to defend Belgium, when that country has five millions of inhabitants, very nearly as many as had the two States of New York and Pennsylvania when our war began, and yet sent out more than two hundred thousand men, which assuredly ought to be enough to defend Belgium.

THIS is the way they live in Canada: Beef, first quality, 6 to 7 cents; second quality, 5 to 6 cents; veal, first quality, 10 to 12 cents; second quality, 6 to 10 cents; mutton, first quality, 6 to 8 cents; second quality 4 to 6 cents; lamb, first quality, 3 to 4 cents; second quality, 2 to 3 cents; pork, first quality, 10 to 14 cents; second quality, 5 to 10 cents; flour, $2 75 per 100 lbs; butter, 20 cents per pound; potatoes, 45 cents per bushel; eggs, 15 cents per dozen.

AT a cheese factory in Broome county, New York, the cream is taken each morning from the previous night's milk, and a very superior article of butter made from it, which last year commanded the highest prices in market. From milk thus skimmed, mixed with the morning's milk, cheese is made which sells for full price. A little more milk is required to make a pound of cheese, but the profits of milk treated in this way are considerably larger than where cheese alone is made.

THREE young men have been arrested in Philadelphia, charged with highway robbery and making an outrageous assault upon a young woman named Jarvis, who was walking along with her lover when the gang set upon them, beating the young man until he was insensible, and carried off the unfortunate girl. One of the men has confessed to being a participant, and accused the other two, who are also recognized by Miss Jarvis, although they declare their ability to prove alibis.

IN Cincinnati there are 114 churches valued at $4,262,871. Of these, five, one Christian and four Jewish, are Unitarian, the rest are all Trinitarian churches. The Catholics and Methodists have 24 churches each, but those of the Catholics are worth nearly seven hundred thousand dollars more than those of the Methodists. The seven Episcopal churches are worth more than the ten Baptist tabernacles and the twenty-one Presbyterian churches are worth nearly as much as the 34 Methodist and Baptist buildings together and three times as much as all the Episcopal churches.

FOREIGN.

LANDSEER has received the degree of D. C. L. from the University of Oxford.

ETHER is used by tetotallers in Ireland to intoxicate themselves with. In the regions about Belfast four thousand gallons of the liquid are used annually.

THE wife of Prince Hohenzollern is said to be the handsomest blonde among the Princesses of Germany. She is a daughter of ex-King Ferdinand of Portugal.

THE Register General of England has just made a monthly report. He places the area of London at 77,997 acres. Paris has only 3,728 acres, ane Berlin 6,253 acres.

GUIZOT employs his leisure hours in writing a history of France for children. It is believed that the idea was suggested to him by Walter Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather."

THE "Story of the Life" of Dickens which has been announced will contain *fac similies* of the original wrapper of Pickwick, and of the portrait of Dickens by Count D'Orsay.

THE Mount Gothard railway tunnel in Europe, it is estimated, cannot stand the constant dripping of the mountain streams, and it is feared it will have to be eventually abandoned.

THE Prince of Wales has now taken to whist playing to an extent which makes him almost as much a bore as his great uncle, the late Duke of York, who was the terror of all his acquaintances when a card-table was any where near.

A LEADING physician in Paris, after asking a patient the questions according to formula, as to sleeping and eating, next demands what newspaper he reads. If the patient be nervous and excitable, the mildest and dullest journal is prescribed.

PROFESSOR GAMGEE writes to a London paper, suggesting that instead of putting ice into drinking water, we should employ machines, which he says are already successfully used, for reducing the temperature of water by extracting the heat from it.

A RED lead manufacturer of France has discovered that the use of milk at their meals, which he has made obligatory on his workmen to the extent of one litre daily, preserves those employed in lead works free from any symptoms of lead disease.

THE relative positions of the central points in the European theatre of war are as follows: Paris to Metz, 170 miles; Paris to Berlin, 500; Paris to Vienna, 630; Paris to London, 180; Paris to Strasburg, 225; Berlin to Vienna, 300; Berlin to London, 525.

FRANCE has 110 fortresses, of which 8 are of the first rank—Paris, Lyons, Strasbourg, Metz, Lille, Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg. The fortifications of Paris are stated to have cost $40,000,000, and up to 1868 there had been expended on Cherbourg $34,000,000.

ON the night of the 20th of May, after a dust storm in Calcutta, a hot breeze began to blow about ten o'clock, which caused the thermometer to rise to ninety-three degrees, or nearly equal to the heat of the day. Many persons rushed to their windows, thinking there was a fire.

LAMARTINE left among his manuscripts carefully written memoirs of his mother and of himself. The first life is complete; the autobiography is said to be a noble fragment. These will be published simultaneously in Paris and London; in the latter city the editions will be in English.

IT is said that a pike was caught in a lake in South Germany, in 1498, on which was found a ring bearing the following inscription: "I am the fish which was first of all put in this lake by the hands of the Governor of the Universe, Frederick II, the 6th of October, 1230." It weighed 350 pounds and was nineteen feet long.

SIR FRANCIS CROSSLY, of Halifax, England, recently gave £200,000 to different benevolent institutions, with the stipulation that it all shall be invested in United States bonds, and shall not be converted into other securities until the Government redeems them. Even then the money must be invested again in United States securities, or stocks which have paid good dividends.

FIVE thousand feet above the level of the sea in Jamaica, there is a cinchona plantation of forty acres which was first set out in 1866, and has entirely proved successful. It is designed to convert six hundred acres of the virgin forest of the island in cinchona fields, and the only drawback upon the enterprise so far has been the scarcity of the plants. The demand for young cinchonas for propagation has been far beyond the supply. The great commercial value of Peruvian bark lends to this experiment in Jamaica no little importance.

COTTON seed has been found available by a Lancashire (Eng.) manufacturer for the production of a paper of a very excellent quality. Of all substances hitherto tried as a substitute for rags it is regarded by practical judges as the most desirable. One important feature in its use is that it renders necessary little alteration in the ordinary machinery of paper-mills. This discovery is of great value to the southern states. Some of the best paper mills in the country before the war were in Virginia and North Carolina, and the quantities of cotton seed that could be furnished at their very doors will enable them to manufacture the new paper to the best advantage.

FROM an extract of a Mexican letter, published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, it appears that travelling in Mexico is still attended with discomforts. "It is not an unusual thing," says the writer, "to see a diligence arrive with all the windows closed, which means that the robbers have not left the passengers enough clothes to enable them to appear decently before the public. On such occasions blankets are stuffed in at the windows (of the houses we suppose,) in order that they may walk from the diligence to their houses in a becoming manner." Brigandage so systematic is deplorable enough, but then the regard for decency manifested by the inhabitants, is a moral compensation that is not to be lightly regarded. Clearly, the Mexicans have not arrived at total depravity.

A DAUGHTER of Pennsylania or New York who owes, it is said, to oil her immense fortune, nightly attracts all eyes at the Grand Opera, Paris. She is the wife of M. Musard, whose father had his hour of reputation as the leader of the orchestra of the Grand Opera's masked balls. Unable to enter society, she gratifies vanity by attracting public attention. Her last freak is to appear at the Grand Opera without jewels or flowers, her only ornament being a live snake coiled about her wrist. The snake is constantly climbing up and down her arm or nestling in her hand, enjoying her fan and words of endearment. Every opera glass is fixed on her and the snake. The lorettes are all crazy for the possession of such an ornament. If they, like Madame Musard, carry it constantly with them, their company will be more dangerous than ever.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

WAR NEWS FROM EUROPE.

A Correspondent Interviews Napoleon—A Projected Treaty With Prussia Developed—What France Proposed and Prussia Refused—The Troops and Fortifications at Metz—Prussians Passing the Black Forest and French Massing at Strasbourg—Empress Eugenie Reads Napoleon's Proclamation to the Fleet—French Chambers Closed—Belgian Neutrality and England's Concern Therefor—Napoleon Would Save Denmark from Prussia in Spite of Danes Themselves—The Alleged Treaty Between France and Spain.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Interview with Napoleon.

LONDON, July 25.—A war correspondent of this city has telegraphed the substance of an important interview had with the Emperor Napoleon. The Emperor attributed the cause of the war to the aggrandizing policy of Prussia. He said with sincerity he had asked Prussia to consent to the cession of Luxembourg. Count Bismarck was apprised of France's wishes, but refused to accede to this request, and suggested the probability of Prussia taking Holland and attaching it to the Confederation of North German States. This is what France wants. The Emperor replied that the attempts of Prussia to absorb Holland were considered open menaces. They meant war with France.

What France Proposed and Prussia Refused.

The London *Times* publishes a projected treaty submitted by the French to the Prussian Government and guarantees its authenticity. The preamble sets forth that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French, in order to strengthen the then ties of friendship between the two governments and peoples, etc., hereby conclude the subjoined treaty. In the first article, Napoleon admits and recognizes the late acquisitions of Prussia from Austria; in the second the Prussian King engages to facilitate the French acquisition of Laxembourg; in the third, the Emperor acquiesces in the union of the North and South German States, Austria excepted; in the fourth, France, finding that it is necessary to absorb Belgium, Prussia lends her assistance to that measure. The fifth article is the usual one of offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations.

To this arrangement the reply of Prussia was curt and decisive. She positively refused to consider any such proposition coming from France. This declination of Prussia to listen to any overtures from France was the real cause of the present conflict.

Three Troop Camps Around Metz—The Defenses There.

A special correspondent writes from Metz, under date of July 21, that three camps have been formed around that city. He was allowed to inspect Fort St. Quentin, under the guidance of an officer, and full information was given him. The fort is to be completed in twenty-four hours. Sixty cannon are being placed in position. The ditches, casemates, and bomb proof barracks, and everything connected with the fortress, are constructed on an immense scale. The work is not destined to defend Metz merely, as that place was sufficiently fortified before, but to protect a vast encampment like the present, or give shelter to a beaten army. The fact that the walls were commenced months ago is clear proof of how France has been preparing for an offensive war at the first opportunity. There are two forts St. Quentin, commanding the broad valley, river and other approaches to the town. The guns of these forts can play with tremendous effect on any enemy that may advance through the valley to attack the town, while in the valley there is ample shelter for the whole army, guarded on one side by the guns of the town, and on the other side by the guns of the forts. The officers at the forts did not expect to leave for the frontier at less than eight days.

A captain in the Prussian Engineer Corps has just been arrested in the fort as a spy.

Marshal Bazaine was in Metz. Horses belonging to members of his staff were kept saddled and standing before the hotel, but no move had yet been made. Great difficulties were experienced in getting supplies forward, not only from Paris, but from the country about Metz. This indicates that French movements may be still some time delayed.

Prussians Passing the Black Forest.

A correspondent writing from Paris says: Prussian troops were passing through Black Forest towards Basle. Several detachments had been stopped by the Swiss authorities, who have an observation corps of twenty-five thousand soldiers.

French at Vosges Defiles—Large Force at Strasbourg.

A strong French force was massing to prevent a surprise through the Vosges defiles. Troops were pouring into Strasbourg from Besancon, and everything indicates that the first great blow will be struck in the vicinity of Strasbourg, as a great force had already arrived there, all of which had been transported by railroad.

General MacMahon's headquarters were at Strasbourg.

The Prussian forces are being withdrawn from their advanced position, and the various corps are being concentrated at the most defensible position, where they are evidently awaiting a French attack upon the line of the Rhine.

Empress Eugenie at Cherbourg.

The Empress Eugenie yesterday arrived at the port of Cherbourg, and was received with State honors. A royal salute was fired, and she was conveyed to the flag ship, and, being conducted to the deck, in a clear tone read the Emperor's proclamation to the fleet. At the conclusion of the ceremony the yards were manned, salutes were fired, and the fleet went through various evolutions. The maneuvres were very fine. Her Majesty was then conducted to the shore.

French Chambers Closed—Official Decrees.

The *Journal Officiel* this morning publishes a decree closing the sessions of the Senate and Corps Legislatif. That journal has several other official declarations—one touching the inviolability of the neutrality of neighboring powers, and another with regard to the strengthening of the fortifications of France.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, July 25.—M'Cullough Torrens, M. P., will this week ask the government whether the statement is true received by telegraph from America that Lord Clarendon, replying to a communication from Motley, had declined to reopen the Alabama negotiations, and if true, whether the government will produce the correspondence.

Belgian Neutrality—England Too Deferential to Napoleon.

The tone in official circles is rather too indifferent about protecting Belgian neutrality. English relations with France are less strained than they were a few days since. Some fears are expressed that the Government will be found to have been too deferential to Napoleon. It is doubtful whether the whole correspondence will be published.

Denmark to be Coerced.

A special dispatch from Paris to the *Daily News*, dated Saturday last, says that France has resolved to force Denmark into hostilities against Prussia, notwithstanding the determination of the Danish Cabinet to remain neutral.

A French fleet will shortly appear before Copenhagen, and make a movement to overthrow the ministry and save the Danes from Prussia in spite of themselves.

The inhabitants of Norder, Ney and other islands near the mouth of the Elbe have all removed, in order to leave the French fleet in those waters without experienced pilots.

Precautions for Secrecy.

The French War Office is taking extraordinary precautions to preserve secrecy. The bureau chiefs are prohibited from holding intercourse with persons outside. All instructions proceed directly from the Minister of War, and not through subordinates.

Treaty Between France and Spain.

MADRID, July 26.—The existence of a treaty offensive and defensive between Spain and France is denied by the Ministerial organs here, but reasserted by the other journals nevertheless.

Ireland in Sympathy with France.

DUBLIN, July 25.—The sympathy of Ireland is almost unanimously with France. Large meetings were held at Dublin, Cork and elsewhere in Ireland yesterday and strong Gallican resolutions were adopted.

Summary of News.

The Toulon fleet sailed to-day to reinforce that of Cherbourg.

The gradual evacuation of Rome has been decided upon.

The journals of Metz state that the French armies have taken forty prisoners thus far.

The Emperor presided at the Council of Ministers yesterday.

The number of volunteers already enrolled in France is one hundred and ten thousand.

It is now tolerably certain that the Duke of Palikao will be commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Baltic.

A French frigate had been dispatched to the Scotch coast to recruit seamen from the fisheries.

The Italian Chambers passed a law authorizing the negotiation of a loan of six millions livres.

Viscomte Frouillhard, the newly appointed Minister to Washington, has been notified of his appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Prevost Paradol.

Information has been received that on Sunday a body of German Urlauer Lancers passed the border near Saarbruck and tore up the rails for a long distance on the Metz railroad, destroyed a viaduct, and returned to camp without loss.

The French are concentrating at Dunkirk, on the coast, near the Belgian frontier.

Rules for the Conduct of the War.

PARIS, July 25.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following declaration:

The French government has issued orders that in the prosecution of the war commanders of French forces will scrupulously regard, with respect to neutral powers, the rules of international right, and that they are especially to conform to the principles of the declaration of the Paris Congress of 1856, as follows: Privateering is abolished; a neutral flag protects the enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war; merchandise of a neutral, except contraband of war, is not seizable under a foreign flag; a blockade must be effective. Although Spain and the United States did not adhere to the declaration of 1856, French vessels will not seize the property of an enemy when the property is the cargo of a Spanish or American vessel, provided it is not contraband of war. France will no longer claim the right to confiscate the property of a merchant or Spaniards found on board vessels of an American.

Diplomatic Interview—Carlist Rising Feared.

MADRID, July 25.—General Prim had a long interview yesterday with the British Ambassador.

The signal for a Carlist outbreak is momentarily expected, and all needful preparations have been made to meet it. The greater portion of the garrison at Valladolid has been sent to the front to guard against a Carlist eruption, but as Don Carlos has offered to serve in the French army, it is probable that the order for the rising, known to have been issued, has been countermanded. Carlist chieftains are incensed against Don Carlos, and think of selecting as another candidate for the throne his brother, who is now serving as a Pontifical Zouave.

American Ladies' Sanitary Commission.

PARIS, July 25.—American ladies held another meeting yesterday to organize a Sanitary Commission. Mrs. Burlingame was chosen President; Mrs. Evans, Vice President; Mrs. L. L. Ward, Secretary, and Mrs. Koch, Assistant Secretary. The following committee was appointed: Madames Paul, Forbes, Parnell, Bates, Cummings, Johnston, Livermore, Merrill and Crain, and Mdlls. Harwood and Benton. The bureau of the new commission is at 15 Rue de Plaix.

The Skirmish at Carling.

In the affair at Carling Saturday, where the Prussian reconnoitering party crossed the frontier and were encountered and repulsed by the French, Paris papers claim the Prussians lost two killed and fifteen wounded, while the Chasseurs had only five slightly wounded. The two Prussian soldiers who were killed were left on the field.

The Peace Party in Paris—Bank Interest.

The peace party in Paris is numerically diminishing every hour. The small number remaining dare not show themselves in the streets. It is anticipated that the banks of England and France will further advance the rate of interest this week. Many think the discount rate will be five per cent. in both institutions by Saturday.

The Defenses of Paris.

The *Journal Officiel* announces the Minister of War has given intimations to commence putting in a state of defense and readiness for active service the old fortifications of Paris, and forts beyond the present line of works.

Full Information Promised.

The French Government promises to publish the dispatch of De Benedetti, reporting in detail the circumstances of the nomination of Prince Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne last year and the disavowal of the same by the Prussian King and Ministers.

Commander in Fortifications.

Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers has been placed in command of the Paris troops going into garrison in the fortification of Paris.

Fast Day in Prussia.

LONDON, July 25.—The people of Prussia observe Wednesday next as a day of fasting and prayer to propitiate Divine Providence and invoke a blessing on their arms.

Rochfort Finally Subsides.

PARIS, July 25.—Rochfort's journal, the *Marseillaise*, appears again to-day. It had an article announcing the cessation of the publication on account of the measures recently taken by the Government against the press.

French Fleet Ready to Sail.

CHERBOURG, July 25.—The French fleet is ready for sea, and it is expected will sail tonight or to-morrow. Admiral Willianmez has hoisted his flag on the Surveillante. Eight thousand marines, under Gen. Devassorgne, will accompany the northern bound fleet.

Items of British News.

LONDON, July 25.—The Commons to-night rejected the proposal to abolish the sinecure of Lord of the Privy Seal. The House of Lords considered the Education bill and the Irish Land bill. The amendments made to the latter by the Commons were not concurred in.

Rev. Mr. Lafayette, the celebrated African missionary, has arrived from the Cape of Good Hope.

The prospect of the harvest in England improves daily.

Satisfaction to be Demanded of China—War Inevitable.

HONG KONG, July 17, via Pointe De Galle and Bombay.—The British gunboats Opossum and Dwarfe have gone to Tientsen, the port of Pekin, to demand satisfaction for the recent outrage on foreigners. The foreign residents of Shanghai have been called on to volunteer for an expedition, which has the same destination, and the French will send a naval and military force from Saigon. War is inevitable.

Recruiting Soldiers for France in Canada.

TORONTO, July 25.—The Montreal correspondent of the *Globe* says a gentleman who arrived lately from France took an office in St. James street and has within a few days been actively recruiting for the French army. Recruits have their passage paid to Europe, where they are promised bounty. Most of the recruits so far are Irishmen. The recruiting officer seems to have money, as he opened credit with a bank to the amount of $50,000.

Cannon for Turkey from America—Alabama Claims Correspondence.

LONDON, July 25.—It is reported that the Turkish Government has contracted with parties in America for two hundred cannon.

Mr. McCullough Torrens has given notice in Parliament that he will ask for the production of the correspondence containing the refusal of Lord Clarendon to reopen the Alabama negotiations.

Entire Tranquility in Portugal.

LISBON, July 25.—Rumors of a crisis on account of the retirement of Saldanha from the Ministry are untrue. Entire tranquility prevails.

Paraguay and Brazil.

LISBON, July 25.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 6th inst. state that the treaty of peace between Paraguay and Brazil is not yet signed. General Jordan is still in Entre Rios.

New Diamond Fields Discovered.

LONDON, July 25.—Advices from Capetown announce the discovery of new diamond fields.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, July 25.—The sessions of the Cortes will be resumed in November.

Austria and Papal Infallibility.

VIENNA, July 25.—Austria will probably prohibit the proclamation of Papal Infallibility.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, July 25.—The steamships Batavia, Nevada and City of Brussels, from New York, arrived this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, July 25.—The steamer City of London, from Liverpool on the 21st, for New York, was detained here by a heavy fog.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 25.—Consols for money 85⅛; American securities dull. Five-Twenty bonds at London: '62, 81½; '65, 81½; '67, 81; 10-40's, 80. Stocks dull; Erie, 15½; Illinois, 103; Atlantic & Great Western, 21.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Cotton firm at 8⅞d for middling uplands, 8¾d for New Orleans; sales of 14,000 bales. California white wheat 11s 8d@11s 9d, red western No. 2 10s 2d@10s 3d, winter 10s 11d. Western flour 26s 6d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 35s. Oats 3s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 4s. Pork 120s. Beef 118s 6d. Lard 73s 6d. Cheese 63s. Bacon: Cumberland cut 58s; round middles 64s. Produce steady and unchanged.

LONDON, July 25.—Tallow 45s. Common rosin 5s 9d@6s. Calcutta linseed 63s@63s 6d. Linseed oil heavy at 31s.

ANTWERP, July 25.—Petroleum dull and declining at 40f.

PARIS, July 25—5 P. M.—Bourse opened firm. Rentes 64f 60c.

FRANKFORT, July 20.—Five-Twenties steady at 78¾@78⅞.

HAVRE, July 25.—Cotton opened firm at 98f. on spot.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 25, 1870.

UNTRUE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Mr. Roesing, Consul General for the North German Confederation, wishes it known that the European telegram that the Prussian authorities had issued instructions to Consuls abroad to furnish free outfit to all Germans who wish to return home to volunteer in the army, is untrue in every particular. Mr. Roesing was fairly run down by people to-day desirous of information or to volunteer. Twenty thousand Germans are said to be ready to go from this city, and the name of General Sigel is freely talked of in that connection.

FIENDS IN HUMAN SHAPE.

A man and boy to-day entered the house of Wm. H. Lyon, in West Orange, N. J. Finding no one there but a little girl they attempted to fire the house, and failing they poured kerosene on the girl's clothing and ignited it. The girl was saved by passers-by, who extinguished the fire, but she is probably fatally burned. The villains are unknown and have not been arrested.

GERMAN AID SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the German Patriotic Aid Society this evening it was stated that $25,000 had been subscribed for the purposes of the society within the first twenty-four hours after its formation.

THE HEAT.

The weather is still intensely hot; thermometer 96½. Among the numerous cases of sunstroke is that of Conrad Frederich, a Cincinnati merchant, who died in Hoboken in less than an hour after his family had sailed for Europe.

CHOLERA CASE.

A case pronounced by physicians genuine Asiatic cholera occurred in Jersey City on Sunday, the patient dying in a few hours.

SUNSTROKE DEATHS.

There were seventeen deaths from sunstroke in the city to-day.

ARRIVED.

The steamers City of Paris, Manhattan and Italy arrived from Liverpool to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR.

Later Intelligence.

British Indignation Over the Proposed Treaty Developed—Another Skirmish on French Soil—French Custom House Captured—Another Account of an Interview With Napoleon—To Longer Rule France He Must Have War—French Base of Operations—A Battle Not Expected for some Days—Railroad Torn Up and Viaduct Destroyed by Prussians—French Fleet Ready to Sail—Account of the Situation at Metz—Great Preparations—Departure of the Emperor to the Front Delayed by His Illness—Manifesto of King William.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Excitement in England Concerning the Treaty Proposed by Napoleon to Prussia.

LONDON, July 25.—The secret treaty which was proposed between France and Prussia monopolizes the attention here of the public, press and Parliament. Intense indignation is manifested at the duplicity of the powers concerned. The action of Napoleon is considered as insulting to England. Complete ignorance of the negotiation is professed at the French embassy here.

A dispatch from Brussels states that the account of the treaty projected between France and Prussia, which was printed in the London *Times* this morning, is authentic.

In the House of Lords, Granville, in reply to a question from De Redecliffe, said he was unabld to state where the *Times* obtained the text of the treaty.

Disraeli, in the Commons, after questioning the Foreign Office in regard to the reported treaty, denounced the Government for withholding the correspondence. He declared England could never have entertained the proposition. The extinction of the Kingdom of Belgium would be a calamity to Europe. He hoped the Government would give all the particulars.

Skirmish on French Ground—The Needle Gun vs. the Chassepot.

LONDON, July 25.—The following dispatch was received from Saarbruck via Berlin: On Sunday a body of Prussians crossed the frontier near Saarbruck. They penetrated the country several miles and at length found the French in considerable force near Gersweiler. Sharp skirmishing ensued and the French soon retired, leaving ten killed and four wounded. No less on Prussian side. This action has demonstrated the needle gun as superior to the chassepot.

French Custom House Captured.

Subsequently a company of the Prussian 17th regiment of the Line captured a French custom house at Schracklingen. The officers of the custom house made a stout resistance and were all either killed or captured. One Prussian officer was slightly wounded.

French Deserting.

Deserters from the French army are very numerous and continually coming into the Prussian lines.

Another Account of an Interview with Napoleon—In Order to Rule He Must have War.

LONDON, July 25.—The *Morning Telegraph* prints a communication reciting a recent interview with the Emperor Napoleon. A fortnight ago the Emperor had no thought of war with Prussia. He was still uneasy, but France was slipping from his hands and in order to rule he must lead France to war. The Emperor related the contents of dispatches between himself and Bismarck, claiming the latter wanted too much and wanted it too soon. The Emperor demanded Luxembourg in 1866 as an equivalent for neutrality in Prussia's war with Austria. Bismarck replied by demanding Holland as an equivalent for Luxembourg. The Emperor replied to this demand of Bismarck, that should the independence of Holland be attacked by Prussia, it would be regarded as a declaration of war. Count Benedetti was present at the interview when these facts were elicited.

French Base of Operations.

LONDON, July 25—4 P. M.—The French base of operations extends from Strasbourg to Thionville, a few miles north of Metz. The centre is between Bichey and Stavold. The second line at Metz is capable of expansion to the centre and to Thionville. No report of any general engagement has been received.

No Battle—None Expected for Days.

PARIS, July 25.—No report of a battle is yet received, and none indeed expected for some days yet.

French Sympathy Meeting a Fizzle.

LONDON, July 25.—A meeting at Galway to sympathize with the French, announced for yesterday, proved a failure. Only three hundred people were present.

All Quiet on the Frontier.

Telegraphic news from Paris to-day represents comparative quiet along the frontier.

Goes to the Front.

The Emperor, with his son, it is stated, will positively leave for the front Tuesday or Wednesday.

English Officers in the Prussian Army.

A great many English officers of note go into the Prussian army.

Activity of Prussians—Railroad Damaged.

COBLENTZ, July 25.—At two o'clock Sunday morning a force of three thousand Prussians crossed the line near Saargueminis, four miles from Metz. After encountering small scattered parties of French chasseurs, the Prussians took up a position and sent out flying detachments along the railroad uniting Strasbourg and St. Arock, which tore up rails, blew up a viaduct and did considerable other damage. The Prussian force then returned to Saarguemenis.

French Fleet Movements.

It is expected the French fleet will attack Kiel. Eleven French frigates, steering east, passed Hastings to-day.

Numbers, Situation and Movement of Troops—Preparations for Hostilities.

LONDON, July 25.—A special correspondent writes from Metz on the 20th, describing the movements of the troops. On that day there were 10,000 soldiers at Forback, 7,000 at St Avolt and 2,000 at Saurgueminis. There is a large cavalry camp at Thionville, which protects the left of the French army. This force will be increased to forty thousand. The first division of the third corps is commanded by General Aymands, and comprised of the 18th battalion of Chasseurs and 59th, 62d, 81st and 95th regiments of line. The third division marched out on the morning of the 23d, and by this time is at Boulay on the road to Saarlouis. The Imperial Guard is reported on the way to Metz, but their probable destination is Nancy.

Many arrests are made daily. A correspondent of the London *Standard* was arrested. He entered the camp without leave, telling the sentinel that his British passport was an order from headquarters.

The authorities prohibit the sale of military maps to civilians; officers only can buy them. No goods are permitted to come by rail except by quartermasters' orders.

The factories are unable to obtain coal and will be obliged to close.

Marshal Bazaine is sending everywhere for maps of Bavaria.

The organization of postal service for the army has commenced. Military chests arrived this morning. All the money is in gold, which shows that the French intend to quit the territory immediately, and carry on the campaign where French notes will not be taken.

Great importance is attached here to the gunboats, which will be used as in the American war, and act on the Rhine and Moselle, and possibly in the Saar, should the Prussians defend that stream. Each gunboat carries one heavy gun, manned by twelve men. It is believed the Prussians have no gunboats.

Everything is quiet in Luxembourg. Communication with Germany is easy.

The Very Latest Reports.

PARIS, July 25.—*Midnight.*—The Minister of France at Stuttgart was insulted before his departure by the populace.

Many priests have volunteered to go as chaplains with the army.

The Cent Gardes left Paris to-day.

The *Evening Journal* says the Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to all prefects, assuring them that whenever information reaches the government from the seat of war, it will be furnished to them by telegraph, and that in the absence of such advices they may consider that no news of importance has been received and take no notice of rumors which prevail.

The Minister has also ordered the prefects to make ample preparations for the reception and care of wounded.

Austria has issued a proclamation of neutrality similar to Russia's.

Manifesto of King William.

BERLIN, July 25.—The official journal publishes a manifesto of King William, thanking the people for the innumerable expressions in favor of German unity and independence received from all parts of Germany, and even from America. The King pledges himself to act in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people for the benefit of the entire Fatherland, and for the elevation of its Princes and people, thus conciliating all opposition.

The Emperor Napoleon—He is Ill.

A Paris correspondent writes on the 25th: The Emperor was expected to leave quietly for the front last night but he did not go. His departure will probably be delayed some days. It is certain that he is ill.

Cotton Trade Failures.

LONDON, July 25.—Additional failures have taken place in the Liverpool cotton trade. Names are not given.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* after quoting an article from the N. Y. *Tribune* which asserts the American sympathy to be very generally on the side of Prussia, remarks:

So far as your section of the Union is concerned, you may be right, but we of the South are a unit in favor of France, not only for the reasons you have given, but for the additional reason that in the great Revolution Germany took the side of Great Britain, and France not only sympathized with but actually fought for us. Had it not been for her powerful aid, that war would have terminated differently.

More or less descendants of France, including much of their mercurial temperament, their polite manners, their chivalry and their open frankness, the people of the South naturally go with her in her wars. The questions at issue are merely nothing in this as in all other struggles which have occurred on the continent of Europe for five hundred years, and we, therefore, care as litle about the cause of the quarrel as the nations at war do themselves, and that is nothing at all.

True, France did not help us in our late terrible trials; but then she was polite when declining, and really had not the least objections to seeing us thrash the Yankees. There were no French Generals and regiments on the other side. We cannot say so much for Germany either in 1861 or 1776.

THE *Army and Navy Journal*, of the 24th, makes the following assertion:

"As Von Moltke was hardly known to readers out of Prussia anterior to the splendid campaign which ended at Sadowa, the man to whose brain will be due whatever of successful strategy shall characterize the French arms in the coming war is as yet unnamed. General Louis Jules Trochu is to-day undeniably the best soldier of France. He is now fifty-five years of age. A graduate of the Staff School of St. Cyr, he was made Lieutenant in 1840, and promoted to a Captaincy in 1843. His first staff service was with that fine soldier Bugeaud in Algeria. Chef d'escadron and Major in 1846, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1853, his first European service was in the Italian campaign. At the commencement of the Crimean war he was made Chief of the General Staff, and by reference to Kinglake's History, it will be seen that in all conferences with Lord Raglan, Trochu, rather than St. Armand or Canrobert, was spokesman on the part of France. Throughout the campaign, having been made General of Brigade in 1854, he occupied this position of confidential staff officer of the Commander in Chief, an office analogous to that of Gnetsenau under Blucher, given in just recognition of his military ability and skill. In 1864 he reached his grade of General of Division. Two years after he was charged with the preparation of a plan to reorganize the army. Instead of, as has been suggested, lacking the Imperial confidence, he has it in the most flattering degree. His essay upon organization, '*L' Armee Francaise*,' published in 1867, ran through ten editions. Trochu is known to have anticipated the event of a war with Prussia. A recent pamphlet from his pen, which unfortunately cannot be obtained in this country, develops an immense deal of study of the Rhenish frontier as a fighting field, and palpably indicates the national impulse as occupying the strategist's mind. Should the war survive its first battle a fortnight, and promise, as seems very likely, to be a long one, Trochu's name may chance to appear at the head of the French armies."

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Some of our American cotemporaries endeavor to counteract the overwhelming sympathy for the German side in this contest by saying that France, although ambitious and aggressive, has really been very moderate in her course after the successful wars under the present Emperor, while Prussia is vastly more ambitious, aggressive and greedy of territory and dominion. But there is all the difference in the world between the moving causes. The French race is not expansive. Even of the territory now included in the empire this race has only been able to dominate a part with its language and customs. We have already alluded to Alsace and Lorraine, which after the lapse of one hundred and seventy years of French rule, are still German to the backbone. Corsica is still Italian. So are Nice and Savoy, and so strong is the British element in Brittany, that the language is a distinct dialect. The French race does not show the same increase as those around it. Indeed it is almost stationary, and hence there does not seem to be any prospect of its assimilating these conquered races.

On the other hand, the German race is the most numerous and powerful in Europe, counting nearly 80,000,000 people—about twice as much as can be counted of any other race than the English. But by the cupidity of the great Powers of Europe this intelligent and progressive race has been prevented from obtaining a national organization. Two of its provinces lie in France, two in Russia, one in Belgium, one in Holland; and the whole of Switzerland and one third of Austria are German. For lack of a strong national government over the whole of the German race, the French have been able to overrun and distract Germany for generations past; and these humiliations have not been suffered alone upon the Rhine, but even by powerful Austria.

The aggressive ambition of Prussia, then, of which so much is now said, is simply to put a stop to all further humiliation of the German race; and as it does not do to stand upon the defensive in a contest with the French, Bismarck is compelled, by the force of the situation, to make combinations of a perilous character. The Rhine boundary is a historic legacy in France, dating back so far that, in examining the question, one is amazed to see how long this madness has raged and how many human beings have fallen victims to it. It is still more surprising to refer to a map and see how great is the annexation included in this demand, for the Rhine boundary would give to France the whole kingdom of Belgium, one third of Holland, the duchy of Luxembourg, a portion of Prussia larger than Belgium, a part of Hesse Darmstadt and the whole of Rhenish Bavaria.

[From the Enquirer.]

The revenue of France last year was, in round numbers, $425,000,000, of which there were in:

Direct taxes	$65,903,732
Registration, duties and stamps	86,789,200
Customs and salt duties	20,724,600
Department and communal taxes	45,649,166
Wine and spirit duties	46,943,200
Tobacco monopoly	49,531,600

France has an immense national debt of $2,700,000,000. It takes $74,000,000 annually to pay the interest.

The revenue and expenditures of Prussia are only, in time of peace, about $125,000,000, or not one-third of those of France. The debt is trifling for so great a nation, being only $188,000,000. The financial credit of Prussia is, therefore, very high. It is also good in France, from the enormous resources of that nation. Her loans are taken by the people, and not by capitalists. The fifth loan, for instance, which was offered in 1850, and issued at 66 francs, 30c., bearing 3 per cent. interest, was received with the offer, on the part of a half million of persons, of 4,487,000,000 francs, or sixteen times the amount required. Under the policy of free trade her commerce is very prosperous. The imports and exports in 1860 and 1868 contrast as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1860	$379,466,965	$455,425,223	$ 834,892,188
1860	679,714,400	581,358,000	1,261,072,400

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

At the beginning of all the memorable wars of Europe, some idea of their probable termination could be gained from surrounding circumstances. Not so now. The combatants are well matched in all particulars. In numbers they are nearly equal. If the Prussian alliances expected are consummated, that power will be able to bring a few more men into the field than can be gathered under the banner of Napoleon. But not enough to affect the war in a serious manner. The armies will face each other on a fair footing. In unity of sentiment the countries are also well matched. "*Vive la France*," at Paris is no more enthusiastically shouted, than is "God and Fatherland" at Berlin. The Frenchman drinks success to Napoleon in his wine, the German pledges King William in lager. The masses in France are ready to shoulder the musket and march to the Rhine, and brother toilers in Germany will meet them there and die defending the soil of their native land. Both armies are in the highest state of military perfection. Each branch of the service is armed with guns of long range, ready use and fatal precision. France has the Chassepot rifles, Prussia her celebrated needle guns, which mowed down the Austrians at Sadowa like summer grass. A new breach loading cannon will be introduced by Napoleon. This will be matched by ordnance of peculiar effectiveness on the part of Prussia. The cavalry of Prussia is counted the best in Europe, and the numbers are unusually large when compared with the foot forces. In this arm France is by no means deficient. The armies of Prussia will be marshalled and led by Moltke, Manteuffel, Falkenstein, Von Roon, Steinmetz, Bittenfeld and others, those of France by a MacMahon, Canrobert, Changarnie, Bazaine, Palikao, Baraguay d'Hilliers, Forey, Failly, Frossard and others. Napoleon and the Prince Imperial will take the field for the honor and glory of France. "Fatherland" will be represented by King William and the Crown Prince of Prussia. In the matter of transporting troops both nations are equal. The railroads have been constructed with a view to this contingency, and they can be used in such a manner as to *masse* whole divisions of men in the shortest possible time. These facts show the magnitude of the struggle at hand, and how nearly matched are the opposing nations. The fight will be a desperate one, but no man can even predict the result, with a reasonable amount of probability.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

The war in Europe will be a fight between old men. The commanders on both sides are old enough to be grandfathers of the gallant young fellows who led the charges in our war. McMahon, the general-in-chief, is 62; Canrobert is 61 (it took him 20 years to work up to a colonelcy); Bazine is 61; Vaillant is 90; Baraguey is 76; Forey is 66; Randon is over 75; Changarnier is 77; Leboeuf is 61, and Palikao is 74. Moltke, the commander-in-chief of the Prussians, may also be supposed to have his eye teeth all cut (and come again) being three score and ten. It may be that it is owing to the caution and reverence for rules which comes with old age, that we have seen the two armies hovering without fighting for a week almost within sight of each other, a week which is more precious to France than months will be hereafter. Napoleon it is certain, lacks confidence and hesitates to strike. In doing so, he has lost an opportunity which cannot return.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

The Democratic press as naturally sides with despotism as a duck takes to water. To make a case, the *Times* flounders through a column of absurdity upon the reasons for the war in Europe, and throughout the article excludes the only reason that France officially assigns for it. Napoleon gives as the chief excuse for his contemplated crime, that his Minister was insulted—but the *Times* is feeble enough to let out the true reason—that the unity of Germany must be destroyed, and it justifies it. The right of Prussia to give to Spain a king, was just equal to the right of France to do the same thing. But as Spain proposes to elect her king, what right had France to interpose?

THE NEEDLE GUN.

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* gives this description of the needle gun, which will probably play an important part in the coming battles of Europe:

"1. The range of the needle gun is from one thousand two hundred to one thousand and four hundred yards.

"2. The movements of loading are executed with the right hand, as follows: An upward stroke with the palm of the right hand against the chamber knob opens the breech, the cartridge is inserted into the cavity of the barrel, a push forward and a downward stroke of the chamber knob with the right hand closes the breech, and another push on the needle chamber (with its spiral spring) completes the loading, and the rifle is ready for 'Fire.' During the whole movement the gun is held with the left hand, at a 'ready.'

"3. The gun is never loaded or reloaded while at 'aim,' simply because it is impossible to do so.

"4. The powder is not ignited at the rear end of the cartridge, but next to the ball, where the igniting matter is placed in a kind of socket of papier mache; and this is what gives more power to the ball, the powder burning from the front to the rear.

"5. The cartridge is made up—ball in front, ball socket with igniting matter, powder. The shape of the ball resembles the shape of a cucumber, and is called long lead (*lang blei*).

"6. The recoil of the gun is only felt when it becomes very much heated and the air chamber filled with the refuse of powder. When clean, no recoil is felt at all.

"7. In case the needle should break or bend or otherwise become useless, a new one can be inserted in less than five seconds; each soldier carries an extra supply of about six needles.

"It is not much the superiority of the needle-gun over other breech-loaders which has secured, and, in all probability will, in the present struggle, secure success to the Prussian army, as it is in the thorough education of each individual soldier and his perfect familiarity with his weapon.

"The needle-gun was first used in Prussia in 1848 and 1849, in Baden and Schleswig, and not having been deemed effective without an entire change of tactics, and especially of skirmish instructions was almost condemned.

"The Prussian army has but one calibre for all small arms, so that infantry or sharpshooters can be supplied with cartridges from any cavalry, pistol, or carbine cartridge wagon."

CAN PRUSSIANS WHIP FRENCHMEN?

Referring to the battles of 1812, 1814, and 1816, in which the Prussians were often exclusively pitted against the French alone, so as to afford test trials of the relative fighting prowess of these peoples, a well informed European writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Mr. Daniel Roemer, says:

There were ten great battles in 1812, namely Lutzen, May 2; Bautzen, May 20 and 21; Luckman, June 3; Gross-Beren, August 23; Katzbach, August 26; Dresden, August 23 and 27; Kulm, August 30; Dennewitz, September 6; Leipzig, October 16, 18 and 19; Hanou, 29 and 30, beside the engagements of Wortenberg, October 3, the combat of Moeckem, near Magdeburg, April 5, not to be confounded with the battle of Moeckern, October 16, which formed an episode in the battle of Leipzic. The combats of Konigswarthe and Weissig, May 13; the combat Am Goerder Wald, September 16; the combat near Weimer between Tetterhorn and Le Fevre Desnouttes, whose dates I have forgotten, and innumerable smaller fights, impossible to remember.

The only battle in which Prussians alone, without being encumbered by Russians or Austrians, fought the French, were Luckman, Gross Beeren, Katzbach, and Cennewitz, and the engagement of Wartenberg, and in all five of which the Prussians were victorious. The battle of Denewitz is, moreover the most glorious victory of this century. Forty thousand Prussians under Bulow utterly routed 70,000 Frenchmen under Ney. No nation can show such a glorious victory in the present century. In the year 1814 there were six important battles; La Rothier (February 1,) Bar sur Aube (February 27,) Laoe (March 9, 10,) Montereau (March 15, I believe,) Arcis sur Aube (March 20,) and Paris (March 30,) then the engagement of Craone, (March 8, if I remember right,) the combats of Champaubert, Vauchamps, Etoges, Montmirail, besides minor fights, as for instance, La Fere Champenoise. Of these the Prussians alone engaged the French at Laon, Etgoes and Montmirail; in the first victoriously, in the two latter they were beaten. In 1815 there were two battles, Ligney and Waterloo, and two engagements, at Quatrebas and Wavre, besides the smaller fights. Of these the Prussians fought alone at Ligny and Wavre. In the former they were beaten; the latter was undecided.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTRAL BANK, PITTSBURGH.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, August 2d, between the hours of eleven and one.

JULY 19, 1870. J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
ju23:a45

☞ DANCING.

Prof. D. Mayer

Begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has engaged Turner's Hall for his Dancing School, which will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st of October. Circulars will be ready in September. ju21:a33

DOG MUZZLES! DOG MUZZLES!

50 dozen DOG MUZZLES, assorted, suitable for all size curs. Those having a valuable dog should purchase one. For sale at

JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood street.
ju26

CROQUET! CROQUET!

Wishing to close out my entire stock of the above mentioned goods, I will sell any of the sets I have on hand below cost, at

JAMES BOWN'S,
137 Wood street.
ju25

BASE BALLS!

I have a good assortment of BASE BALLS on hand. Any party or clubs wanting the above goods can purchase the same below cost, at

JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood street.
ju26

RAZORS! SCISSORS!

And all kinds of cutlery ground and repaired in the best manner. Also STEEL STAMPS, Brands and Canceling Stamps made and repaired at

JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood street.
ju26

CITIZENS AND PEOPLES BANKS, PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR, will be added to the former list of valuable stocks to be sold THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JULY 26, at 8 o'clock, on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.
10 shares Citizens National Bank.
10 " Peoples "
20 " Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.
jy26

IN THE MATTER OF THE

Opening of Haslett Street,

City of Pittsburgh.

Notice is hereby given that the assessments made by the viewers (as modified by the Court) in the above case are now in my hands for collection, and that if the same be not paid within thirty days from the date hereof, liens will be filed for the unpaid assessments with interest, costs and fees, and the same collected by legal process.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.
JULY 22, 1870. ju23:a44

ARTISTS AND ENGINEERS' MATERIALS.

PROFILE PAPER, such as TRACING LINEN, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, CROSS SECTION PAPER, THUMB TACKS, GRADED PENCILS, CRAYONS, IVORY AND BOX WOOD SCALES, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL & CO.
75 Wood Street.
ju26

REMOVAL.

Laing & McKallip

Have removed to 347 Liberty st., lately occupied by Culp & Shepard, where they will be pleased to meet their friends and the public generally. They have constantly on hand a choice assortment of Family Flour, Grain, Feed, Land and Calcined Plaster, White Lime, Foundry Flour, Baled Hay, &c. They are also general agents for the celebrated Johnstown Hydraulic and Louisville Cement and Anthracite Coal.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER Sessions of Allegheny County, No. 19 March Session, 1870, Miscellaneous Docket.

In the matter of the opening of Miltenberger alley, city of Pittsburgh.

And now, July 23, 1870, on motion of J. F. Slagle the Court appoint W. Thomson, Esq., to take testimony offered by the parties interested in the above case in relation to the matters at issue therein, and report the same to this Court with his opinion thereon as to such modifications of the report of viewers as should be made, if any, and the form of an order to be made by the Court. Ten days notice of the time and place of hearing to be given to the parties on the record or their attorneys and by publication three times in the Daily GAZETTE.

BY THE COURT.
Attest: JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk.

Parties interested are hereby notified that I will attend for the purpose of performing my duties under the foregoing appointment at my office, No. 108 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, A. D., 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., and at such other times as may be fixed by adjournment.

W. W. THOMSON.
JULY 25, 1870. ju26-a28

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 25th, 1870.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN HOSE.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, 28th OF JULY, for

1,050 FEET
OF
Double Rivited Leather Hose,

For the use of Fire Department. Bidders will state the pressure they guarantee their hose.

Also, for 150 Batteries-Zink.

For further information inquire at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at City Hall.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid.

W. M. PORTER, Controller.
jy26

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Auction.

Will be sold on TUESDAY, July 26th, at 10 o'clock, the entire household furniture of the late W. S. Bell, at 273 Allegheny avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny, consisting of a set of Damask Covered Parlor Furniture, Walnut Bureau, Bedstead, Washstand, Lounge, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Mattress, Ex-table, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Refrigerator, Kitchen Furniture; also a very fine Marble Aquarium.

The furniture is all nearly all new.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.
ju25

STATIONERY.

We offer for the fall trade, among many other items too numerous to mention,

150,000 ENVELOPES,
1,200 REAMS RULED PAPER,
175 REAMS FLAT PAPER,
5,000 QUIRES BLANK BOOKS,
25 CASES SLATES,
30,000 SLATE PENCILS, SOAPSTONE,
10,000 SLATE PENCILS, GERMAN,
25 GROSS BONNET BOARD,
250 DOZEN INKS, FLUID, VIOLET AND COPYING,
200 GROSS LEAD PENCILS,
325 GROSS STEEL PENS,
75 GROSS PENHOLDERS,
500 DOZEN MEMORANDUMS,
175 POCKETBOOKS,
800 GROSS CHALK CRAYON.

J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,
ju26 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH,)

Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.

Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.

We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.
my16:w99

100 bbls Cleveland White Lime.
100 bbls Fremont " "
100 " Eastern " "
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
jy18 141 First avenue.

PEA NUTS—26 Bags now landing from steamer Glendale. For sale by
ju26 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co.

☞ NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—A Situation by a Young man as Traveling Salesman or Shipping Clerk. Address "H. L." THIS OFFICE. ju26

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN. A general agent is required by one of the most succesful Life Insurance Companies of New York city. A gentleman well qualified can secure important territory and a valuable contract by addressing, with information and references, Life Company, Box 694, Postoffice, New York city. jy22-a46-MWAF

WANTED.—A Housekeeper to go a short distance into the country. Must be able and willing to do the work in a family of three. Reference required. Address "E. F." GAZETTE office. 7-20

WANTED—School Teachers,

For the Stowe Township School District. The Board of Directors will meet at CLEVER'S SCHOOL HOUSE, in said township, on July the 30th at 2 o'clock P. M.

H. B. NEASE, Secretary of Board.
ju23:a43:D&T

WANTED—Sheet Iron Chimney, 24 to 30 inches diameter, and 20 to 30 feet long—good second hand. Address, stating price, LOCK BOX 394, Pittsburgh. ju22:a8

WANTED.—Immediately, a Dress-MAKER at No. 53 Third street. None but an experienced hand need apply. 7-19

WANTED—AGENTS—For to sell the HOMESHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE on Commission in city and country. Apply at No. 70 Smithfield street. 7-16-8W

WANTED.—RECRUITS.—Several stout, able bodied men, of good reputation, are wanted to fill up the FOURTH COMPANY DUQUESNE GREYS. This company is one of the best in the Battalion. Apply at the office of

A. G. BEESON,
je28:z21 Foot of 42d street.

WANTED.—Several Men for Farm Work, Gardening and Driving. Also, for Brickyard Work. Several girls Girls Wanted for Cooking, Chamberwork, Dining-room work and light work of all description. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge.

WANTED—MORTGAGES.

30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest.

THOMAS K. PETTY,
Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker,
No. 179 Smithfield Street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES.

Thirty Thousand Dollars to Loan

In large or small amounts on property in Allegheny county at a fair rate of interest.

CHARLES JEREMY,
Real Estate Agent,
68 Grant street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CHECK.—On the 12th or 13th inst., a CHECK for $54.25, No. 89, dated 12th July inst., drawn by Wm. McCully & Co. in favor of Messrs. Bradley & Dull, or bearer. The finder will please leave it at No. 18 and 20 Wood street. As payment has been stopped it is of no value to any one.

A. H. BAUMAN.
jul6:a21

FOUND.—On Saturday evening, a POCKET-BOOK, containing money, &c. The owner can have it by calling at 243 Sandusky street, Allegheny, and identifying it.

J. MAHAFFEY.
7-8

FOUND.—JULY 6th, A LIGHT BROWN COW, 8 or 9 years old. Owner will come and pay charges and take her away. EGDIUS HESS, Ohio street, near East Lane. 7-15-FMW

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—No. 36 Esplanade street, Allegheny, HOUSE of 7 rooms and finished attic; gas throughout; hot and cold water in kitchen. Possession given September 1st. Apply on premises, or to JOHN STERRETT, Diamond, Allegheny. ju8:tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Country Residence.

At Edgewood Station, A large DOUBLE TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and nearly 3 acres of ground. The house contains 13 rooms; also a well of soft water in kitchen. Any one in want of a splendid house will do well to call and examine this property. Will take city property in part payment if suitable. For further information call at the place, opposite Edgworth Station, on the P. R. R.

jul5:a8 JOHN GRAZIER.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE.—Furnished well, at 76 First street, well located for a boarding house. Terms moderate. 7-2

FOR SALE.—A BRICK HOUSE, corner of Logan and Hazel street, seven rooms with grass yard in front. The best location in the 7th ward. Will sell low, as I wish to go to the country. Apply at 60 LOGAN STREET, or address Mrs. M. L. B., No. 60 Logan street. 7-14

FOR SALE CHEAP.—$2,500 will buy a house with five rooms and hall, with four lots 24 feet front by 106 feet in depth, with stabling, fronting on a forty feet street, one-half square back of Pennsylvania avenue, Twentieth ward, near East Liberty. Apply at 174 Grant street, near Seventh avenue. jul8-WFM

FOR SALE.—STOCK FARM.—Contains 240 ACRES, one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation, balance woods. Improvement—2 dwellings, very large barn and stable, and sheep houses, orchard and well watered by a small creek passing through the place. Situated in Jennings county, Indiana, 3½ miles from Vernon and Louisville Railroad; in thriving neighborhood near to villages and churches. The farm can be purchased at $26 per acre. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO., No. 104 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE.

Several Second-hand WAGONS.
One Light HOSE CARRIAGE, in good order.
One or Two HORSES.
Apply to
JOHN DYER,
Corner of South Canal street and Mary's Court, Allegheny. jul2:z2-TTHS

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, New and Second Hand, of all kinds, constantly on hand.

Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.

JAMES HILL & CO.,
Corner Marion Avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A fine COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 20 acres with 3 houses thereon; one, a fine, comfortable and convenient house; good water, and one of the best water powers in Western Pennsylvania for a mill; 16 miles from the city, on the waters of Turtle Creek Road, ¾ of a mile from Stewart's Station, Central Railroad. Also, several good Farms in good locations and houses for sale. Enquire of

WILLIAM WARD,
myll No. 110 Grant St., opposite Cathedral.

FOR SALE.—ON 8 YEARS' CREDIT.

18 LOTS, ½ acre each in orchard of large bearing Apple, Peach and Pear Trees.

5 LOTS, having a fine view of the cities. Price $400 to $600 each.

1 HOUSE AND LOT, full of choice bearing fruit. Price $975.

1 LARGE NEW COTTAGE, 9 rooms, wide hall, front and side porticos, 2 cellars, 2 large cisterns, good well of water at back door, carriage house and stable, grapes bearing, young orchard bearing, finest view of the cities and rivers, opposite mouth of Penn street, Mt. Washington, with 1 acre. Price $6,500. Or 2 acres more of fine orchard can be had with it. Within fifteen minutes walk of Incline. Enquire of

W. LINHART, on the premises.
jel:yl-STTH

FOR SALE.—An elegant frame cottage house, containing 5 rooms and hall situate on Main st., lot 20 by 100 feet. This property is very desirable, both on account of its convenience and reasonable price. Any one desiring a desirable house should not fail to secure this bargain.

A large and beautifully situated lot, 60 by 108 feet on 44th street, near Butler, can be bought at present for a very reasonable consideration. This will make a pretty spot for a handsome residence.

On Boundary street—A frame dwelling (2 story) containing 10 rooms, now renting for $300. Lot 24 by 100. $11,800 will buy this, which is far below its value.

$300—Lots 20 by 100 each, pleasantly situated near the Pennsylvania Railroad, can be purchased *still* by applying at the corner of Penn and 33d street. jy19

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

The two story double house, the residence of Robert S. Kennedy, Esq., adjoining the residence of Messrs. Wm. and Hay Walker and Wm. Cooper, in McClure township, on the New Brighton Road, about 3 miles from the city. The house contains 14 rooms; also, ice house and cooling room, summer kitchen and laundry and out-house, convenient to the main building; the house is supplied with water and gas. The grounds, comprising about 10½ acres, are tastefully laid out and are stocked with an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, &c. On the premises are a large stable, cold grapery, out houses and gardener's house of 5 rooms. Verner Station, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. is within a few minutes' walk of the house. For terms, enquire at the PEARL MILL, Allegheny.

jul2:z94

PITTSBURGH
BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent., free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—Geo. A. Berry, President; S. H. Hartman, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. M'Kinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

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D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors. TF

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40.

BONDS at Frankfort 78¼@78¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 120⅛@120¼.

IT is again announced that French protection will be withdrawn from Rome.

IF the *Commercial* thinks it is doing the dignified thing in traducing the character of Senator Graham in this community, where he is so well known and so largely appreciated, it is laboring under a very grave mistake. Good judgment never was a striking characteristic in our neighbor's character.

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette*, in its frantic attempts to hold the negro vote to the regular (ring) Republican ticket, has actually had its flag-staff painted the color of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Does the Editor of the *Post* still survive? We never knew of but one man who got off anything equal to the above, and he died the next day with the black measles.

THE people on this side of the water are growing impatient for a battle on the Rhine. Inasmuch as the first terrible meeting of the grand armies may possibly decide the contest, the opposing forces will act with care and prudence. Precipitancy is to be avoided on both sides, but delay is gain to Prussia and damage to France. The withdrawal from the borders and concentration at strong points of the German forces lead to the presumption that France must invade Prussia and open the war by an attack.

THE Press Association of Texas, anxious to correct such erroneous impressions as may go abroad regarding that State and her people, and recognizing the press of the land as the best medium through which error can be most promptly met and reported, have formally resolved to invite representatives of all the newspapers of the Union to meet with them at Houston on the 15th day of next November, to travel over the public thoroughfares of the State, visit her towns and cities, become acquainted with her people, and partake of the general hospitalities of the profession. The invitation is kind and cordial and doubtless many will embrace the opportunity to see and learn Texas under such pleasant circumstances.

CITY TREASURER COCHRAN yesterday complied with the Court's mandamus requiring him to place at designated depositories at interest the city funds in his possession. He has deposited at each of the three banks elected to receive the same the sum of $97,201 29, making a total of $291,603 87. There yet remains $80,000 in the hands of a private banking firm, which will be lifted and deposited with the other part of the funds. To-day the argument before the District Court will be heard on Mr. Barton's bill in equity, on the legality of the appopriation ordinance. The city will be a large gainer by the new rule, receiving over $15,000 interest on the surplus funds, which was hitherto applied to the personal benefit of the Treasurer.

NAPOLEON has been interviewed. That invincible fellow, the interviewer, has found his way into the august presence of the Emperor and wormed from him a statement on the present situation. In this Napoleon dates back the *casus belli*, and made the treaty of Prague the prior cause. He holds that Prussia disregarded that compact and persistently refused to comply with its articles. Bismarck had met his demands with threats to monopolize more territory, France's wishes to the contrary notwithstanding. This the Emperor accepted as a menace and prepared for war. Hence, the assertion made all along that France seized the candidature of Prince Leopold, and subsequent treatment of Benedetti by King William as a pretext for a war which he had in advance determined to bring about, is confirmed out of his own mouth.

ECONOMY in fuel has for years past been an interesting study and problem to the scientific. About the many coal mines of Pennsylvania there have accumulated millions and millions of tons of coal dust and screenings, and it has baffled the ingenuity of all yankeedom to practically utilize and make serviceable for fuel this material. A series of experiments are now being made, with some shadow of success, to mix with tar and petroleum, and mould in cakes and bars this waste matter, and bring it into the market for furnace purposes. If practical, the inventors of the process will reap a great fortune. An experiment vastly more important in this section is now being made by a wealthy gentleman to discover a perfect consumption of the smoke from bituminous coal. If he succeeds in his anticipation, Pittsburgh alone will economize an immense amount in fuel, and will be rendered free from the heavy, dark clouds of smoke that forever hang gloomily above it, and which fill the atmosphere, fucating everything and giving the city a dingy, funeral like appearance every day of the year. We can hardly hope that such a grand invention will be made.

DEFUNCT.

We are sure that our readers do not require any corroboration from us of the statement which we have frequently made in these columns, that the "new party," if ever it had life, is now defunct. It exists but in the brain of a single sheet, which regardless of truth, and the confession of its own friends, still maintains that it has symptoms of life, and this too in the face of its own declaration that there was a likelihood that the whole ticket would be withdrawn, the secret of which announcement is now found in the fact that the gentlemen whose names have been put on it, all, or most all, refuse to be considered as candidates. The declinature of Hon. D. N. White was a crushing blow to the would-be leaders of a new or "Independent" party. When they told the truth they had not much hope even before Mr. White withdrew his name, for so great was their terror that the other gentlemen would not "stick," they were afraid to tender the nomination formally and officially to several of them. Indeed it is doubtful if an official tender of the nomination was made to any of them. One thing is certain, not one of the gentlemen has given publicity to his acceptance. Felix R. Brunot, Esq., refuses positively to be a candidate for Congress on the ticket of the new party. His name was placed on it in the face of his most solemn protestations, and Mr. White's is retained after he has publicly declined the honor (!) and the Committee, who do the "work of (all) the reformers in their own way," have been unable to get one Republican out of twenty-five or twenty-six thousand who is willing to take his place.

The new party has been hopelessly abandoned by every paper in the city except one, and that one claims to be the party itself. The *Chronicle* which was among the first to espouse it gave it up a week ago or more, and declared its only hope was in forming a coalition with the Republican party. The *Leader* which fostered it at first so tenderly is now convinced that it is in the last, fatal stages of *cholera infantum*. In last Sunday's issue it says:

> The third party movement, we are sorry to say, seems rather weaker. We have heard some of its own men confess that they were a litttle anxious about its ultimate success. If they had only waited until *after* the August convention, and that convention had failed to heed the warnings of the people and nominated a poor ticket in a bad way, *then* a genuine reform movement could and would have swept the county.
>
> The fact that the "True Republicans" have put forward no man to fill the place on their Legislative ticket left vacant by the withdrawal of Mr. White, is regarded as a sign of weakness. It either means, say the shrewd ones, that no strong man can be got to *accept* the position, or that there is a want of active vitality in the organization that fails to promptly close its ranks.
>
> Among the regulars there is a decidedly better feeling than heretofore. They were pretty well panic-stricken by the schismatic movement at first, but they are visibly recovering, and are quite confident that it will "amount to nothing."

The *Dispatch*, which is well known as an independent paper, gives the following reliable information in regard to the "gratifying progress" which the new party is making:

> THE THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.
>
> The Third Party still continues in the field, and if we may judge from the *Commercial's* articles, its prospects of success are flattering in the extreme; but the truth is the movement has very nearly spent itself, and is weaker to-day than at any time since its inception. It makes no headway with the people. At first there was a disposition to give it a trial—many believing that the leaders, in starting the movement, were actuated only by a desire to purify the party, and through this purification, to secure a better class of men for office, put down corruption, and reduce taxation. It was because of this disposisition that many good men signed the call, and many others promised the movement their support; but now that the plotters have dropped their masks and the people recognize in their effort not a movement for reform of real or supposed abuses, but a scheme for the furtherance of their own selfish ends, involving the destruction of the integrity of the Republican party unless they are permitted to rule it, it ceases to attract notice, and unless something should turn up to infuse new life into it, it will soon pass away to be heard of no more forever.
>
> WITHDRAWAL OF THE REFORM TICKET.
>
> In fact so satisfied are some of the leaders of the Third Party of its desperate condition, that we were assured yesterday upon *unquestionable authority* that the entire ticket, with the exception perhaps of one or two candidates, will be ultimately withdrawn.

The *Dispatch* states further that it has reliable information that the candidates on the ticket of the new party have "*pledged themselves to withdraw from the contest.*" This is not news to our readers, and none of them will be taken by surprise. We knew from the commencement that the Republicans of Allegheny county could not be wrapped up in one sheet, however much it may stand in need of a party to sustain it. The Republicans of this county are free men, thinking men, and honest men. They are not "thugs" and "bummers"—thieves and robbers—nor men at whose name honest citizens "shudder," the embodiment of the new party's declaration to the contrary notwithstanding.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Hitherto the governments of the world have failed to establish principles of international law which can be made universal in their application. Indeed it is impossible to define them so exactly that no difficulty will arise between neutrals and belligerents in times of war. Every few years the most clearly defined principles and most exhaustive code must undergo a change or modification. Laws relating to maritime affairs cannot rest on any principles that are immutable. They must vary according to the varying condition and circumstances of nations. The conditions which would suit one nation at one time might not suit it at another, and the regulations which one country might deem right in its peculiar circumstances might be detrimental to the interests of another. Different circumstances in the same nation will call, from time to time, for a modification, if not a complete change, in the principles of international law, as between neutrals and belligerents.

Whatever may be the grades in neutrality, it becomes neutrals to maintain a strict impartiality between nations at war. No assistance should be rendered by a neutral government in any form to belligerents. This is an immutable principle, and is capable of universal application. It should never be deviated from. We may sympathize more with one belligerent than another, but as neutrals we should be *medii inter hostes*. It is not an impartial neutrality to allow belligerents the same rights within neutral territory. This might be granted and serious injury done thereby either to the one or the other. If the United States granted equal liberty to Prussia and France to carry on the work of enlisting troops within their limits, it would be of little advantage to the former, although there is a large preponderance of German over French-born citizens in the country. Owing to the limited extent of sea room which Prussia has to enter her ports, it would be almost impossible to carry volunteers from America into them, as the large and efficient French fleet will be able to cut off her communication with the outer world by sea. To grant such rights would only be neutrality in form, not in fact. On this subject, however, the laws and customs of the United States are well and clearly defined. During the Crimean war it was ascertained that certain British Consuls were inducing persons within the limits of the United States to enlist in the service of the Queen of England, and that the representative of her government at Washington was lending his aid in the matter. As soon as the thing was brought to light, our government manifested its displeasure, demanded the removal of Mr. Crumpton, and ceased to hold communication with him as the representative of her Brittannic Majesty.

But it is with the rights of neutrals in international transportations, or the conveying of goods from one country to another that we have most to do. Whether the war in Europe may be of longer or shorter duration, it is not likely that we will be brought into any difficulty so far as the enlistment and transportation of troops are concerned. It has been laid down as a sound principle in international law that if a nation should furnish either belligerent with articles contraband of war, she would thereby forfeit her right to neutrality. But great difficulty has been experienced in fixing what are articles contraband of war. Even bread-stuffs have sometimes been held to be contraband in cases where a belligerent has endeavored to weaken his opponent by famine. But as a general thing nations have inclined to the side of mercy in relation to the matter of carrying provisions to belligerents.

The plenipotentaries who assembled in Paris in April, 1856, acknowledge the difficulties that surrounded maritime laws, and their great "uncertainty." After two weeks deliberation they signed a "declaration," which in their opinion will go far to obviate the difficulties which had hitherto been experienced between neutrals and belligerents in times of war. They declared that privateering is abolished; a neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war, "neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag." The principles contained in the treaty of the plenipotentaries of 1856, had been announced in the concurrent declarations of France and England, at the commencement of the Crimean war, in which they waived the right "appertaintaining to them by the law of nations," "of seizing enemy's property, laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war." It was also declared that it was not their "intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on board the enemy's ships."

England was no doubt induced to abandon her long established doctrine in regard to the right of confiscating hostile goods on board the vessel of a neutral, by the agreement entered into by the parties to the treaty to abolish privateering.

The governments of the plenipotentaries, who signed the declaration, engaged to bring it to the knowledge of the States who had not taken part in the Congress of Paris, "and invite them to accede to it." The United States had long contended that "free ships make free goods," but although this principle was conceded in the Paris treaty, our government refused to accede to its terms as a whole, the only way in which she could become a party to it, because it provided for the abolition of privateering. The letter of Mr. Marcy, our then Secretary of State, to M. Sartiges, the French Minister at Washington, fully explains the reason why the United States could not accede to the terms of the treaty. The abolition of privateering would be a great disadvantage to us, because our naval force is inferior to that of England and other great powers, whilst it would inure to their benefit. The United States were willing however that an arrangement should be made by which the private property of the citizens of a belligerent power shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the enemy, except it be contraband of war, and that "with this we will consent to the placing of privateering under the ban of the law of nations."

These doctrines of international law, so long held by the government of the United States seem to be meeting with more general favor at every military epoch. The King of Prussia announced some days since that the rights of private property would be respected, whatever might be the course pursued by the authorities of France. It is to be hoped that this principle will soon become incorporated in the laws of all nations.

THE MINORITY CONVENTION.

We subjoin the call issued for the assembling in the city of Reading on Wednesday, August 31st, of a convention made up of such persons who are favorable to the movement recently inaugurated to secure minority representation in the Legislature. The convention will consist of two delegates for each representative in the lower House of the State Legislature, provided that each county shall be represented by at least one delegate. Here is the call:

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

In calling the attention of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to the convention to meet at the city of Reading on the 31st day of August next, we desire to present the following considerations concerning its purposes:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania who live in counties in which they are in the minority number one hundred and twenty-five thousand voters, more than one-third of the whole Republican vote. They own and control very large and varied material interests, requiring the care and protection afforded by wise and salutary laws.

That these people are wholly excluded from participation in the management and control of their respective county governments does not in the least estrange their devotion to republican principles or cause them to abate their efforts in behalf of the success of the Republican party. They have just cause of complaint, however, in the fact that while their political brethren are and for many years have been in the ascendency in the State Legislature, they are entirely unrepresented, and by an unjust rule established by a Republican majority, they are continually subjected to unjust and oppressive laws, while they are persistently denied such legislation as their material interests require.

That so large a body of the people should find themselves unrepresented in the law-making power is evidence of a defective fundamental organization. A republican or democratic form of government must of necessity be representative, and to fill the requirements of a representative government it should be so framed that all the people, as nearly as practically can be, should have a voice in the enactment of the laws which govern them. If the government is so shaped that a majority of the people only are to be represented, then it cannot be a free and republican state, but a mere despotism of one portion of the people over the other. Such a government is despotic in principle as well as in practice, for it can be of very little consequence to the minorities whether the laws which govern them are made by a particular class of men, or by a single potentate, the minorities, who are excluded from all voice or hearing in the law-making branch of the government bearing about the same relation to the majorities as do subjects to an absolute monarchy.

According to the mode of representation, as established by the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, more than one-third of her voting and tax-paying citizens are excluded from any voice or power in the law-making department of the State, and the same remark will hold true as to the General Government.

We most respectfully and earnestly present this subject to the candid and considerate attention of the voters of Pennsylvania, confidently relying on their intelligence and sense of justice for a reform in a matter so vital to the welfare and prosperity of the whole people, and the safety and perpetuity of the Government.

It is gratifying to observe that this movement is not without precedent in our own country; for the people of Illinois have quite recently amended the organic law of that State so that minorities will hereafter be fairly represented, not only in the State Legislature but also in all corporations authorized by law. In other States the question has been favorably entertained, and even in some of the European governments it is discussed by the people, and, in one instance, partially adopted, while learned political writers everywhere have commended it to public attention.

In view of this subject, and because the Republican minorities have suffered long and much for want of a proper and equal representation, the members of the Republican State Central Committee held a meeting in the city of Philadelphia on the 13th inst., when it was resolved that a State Covention of delegates from minority counties be held at the city of Reading, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, with the view of concerting measures to secure representation for minorities in all matters wherein they are interested, and consider other matters interesting to minority counties.

It is firmly believed that if the people of Pennsylvania were more generally and equally represented in our State Legislature, that the character of legislation would be vastly improved, while the danger of corruption would be very materially lessened, if not altogether avoided.

The minority districts in Pennsylvania are most earnestly enjoined to send able and influential representatives to the Convention which will meet at the city of Reading, while all other counties in the State are also requested to send delegates to assist in the objects of the Convention, in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the Committee.

E. J. MORE, Chairman.

Allentown, July 17, 1870.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

CARBOLIC ACID is daily coming into more extensive use, and is proving valuable both as a disinfectant and deodorizer, and also as a destroyer of insects. Carbolic acid, when pure, forms a colorless, crystalline mass that fuses at ninety-five degrees. As generally found in commerce it is a pink, or, when impure, a dark, tarry looking liquid. For application to animals for the destruction of insects, or for use in the house, the finer qualities should be used; but for deodorizing, drains, etc., the cheapest kind is good enough. For the destruction of vermin on animals, the best mode of applying carbolic acid is to mix it with soap and water, and rub the animal with the suds until a good lather is produced. But as the cabolic acid is now found in the market, ready made in the form of soap, this preparation may be used. Full directions generally accompany the article, so that it is unnecessary to enlarge on them here. For deodorizing, a very little of the liquid acid poured into a saucer and placed in a sick room, speedily removes all other odors. To disinfect clothes, etc., a weak solution of the acid may be sprinkled over them; but, as the common acid stains linen and white cotton, it may sometimes be better to pour a little on the bottom of a box, lay loose boards on the bottom, lay the clothes on the boards, and then shut the lids. The articles will then be exposed to the vapors without coming in contact with the liquors. In deodorizing drains the acid may be largely mixed with water and sprinkled over the place, either by means of a watering pot or by pouring the liquid into a large bottle or dashing it out in spray. Of the medical uses of carbonic acid we do not propose to speak, as for such purposes it should never be used except under the direction of a medical man. Of the value of carbolic acid there can be no doubt that, like most new things, its value has been overrated, and that it has been applied in cases in which it was totally inapplicable, is probably true. The chemistry of deodorizers and disinfectants is yet to be written, and when that time comes it is probable that it will be found that no one substance can be made available under all circumstances. The nomenclature of carbonic acid seems to be a subject for contention among chemists. It has been called phenol, phenylic alcohol, etc., but the term carbolic acid is in very general use, and it had better be let alone until chemists agree upon a better.

THE BEST PLACE FOR A HORSE.

"Gossipper," in the *Rural World*, says: "Winter or summer, except in a stormy time, there is no place so comfortable for colts or tired work horses as a good pasture lot. To tie up a horse at night in a narrow cell, with a plank floor to stand on, is a species of cruelty that civilization ought to be ashamed of. If the poor animal must be confined like a convict in a dungeon, for pity's sake let him have his head, and give him at least twelve feet square, with a soft dry floor to stand or lie on. In the large cities land is worth more money than horses; but on the farm there is no excuse for any such wicked economy. Ask the horse what he wants, and he will tell you that a place where he can walk around, lie down and stretch his tired limbs and roll over from one side to the other, gives him more ease and comfort, after a day of hard work, than the most costly plank stalls, with all the accompaniments of curry-combs, stiff bristle brushes, rubber cloths and dexterous hostlers that can be produced.

REMEDY FOR FLEAS.

Connellsville, Ind., May 22.—I would state that I have found the use of spearmint, which grows along our small streams, a complete remedy for fleas. If they trouble the house, place a quantity of the herb in the straw of the under bed, and they will soon leave. If in out houses, first remove all dry rubbish where they live and propagate, and then sprinkle straw mixed with spearmint all around the place, and you will soon be free of these pests.

We were greatly annoyed with them for years, and tried various plans to banish them, but never succeeded until we tried this plan, and ever since we have not been troubled with them.

RATS IN OATS OR HAYMOWS.

Pennyroyal or peppermint sprinkled over each layer as stowed away will keep them away. I have known it tried, with success, for forty years.

SAMUEL LITTLE.

A TUB OF WATER FOR THE TEAM.

Now, as an act of kindness to the horses and oxen that serve man so faithfully, and as a matter of economy, we recommend that in all cases where the water is not in, or very near the field in which the team is at work, a tub or barrel be furnished and filled with water regularly as the ploughman's jug. This, with a bucket, may easily be set in the wagon and taken to the field, and the team should be permitted to drink once at least every half day, and oftener if the weather is warm. If every one would adopt this plan we should hear no more of "water founder;" the teams would be more vigorous and hardy, and perform more labor for their owners.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

STIR THE GROUND OFTEN.

In a dry time the more often we stir the ground around and among the growing crops the better they grow. It is a great mistake that because of the weeds not growing that the ground does not need working, for it is simply an evidence of the want of moisture sufficient to cause the germ of the weed seeds to grow, and if the earth is not stirred soon, that want of moisture will reach the roots of the cultivated plant and the crop will be lost. Frequent stirring of the ground enables it to absorb dew, increase the rise of water from below by capillary attraction, and thus assists the young roots of growing plants to obtain food.

FOR all animals it is most important to look to quantity and quality of the water supply. A good supply of pure, fresh water is, in hot, dry weather, quite an essential to thriving as food itself. With access to a good spring, we often find young stock make wonderful progress, even when the pastures are extremely bare. Running streams are preferable to stagnant pools; but in many clayey and level countries, these pools are the only sources of water during a dry summer. Where pools are the sources of the water for stock, great care should be taken that all mud should be removed from the points of access to the watering place, so that all stock, but more especially the sheep, may get at the water readily. Sheep will often want water for days rather than walk over rough, poached, or muddy ground to procure it. When sheep do not come readily to the pools, troughs should be formed without delay, and filled from the pools with a convenient hand pump, or a supply brought daily in a water-cart. From being short of water in the summer or autumn, hundreds of young sheep pine and die during the subsequent winter.

During hot, dry weather, the dairyman has his special difficulties to contend with. The cows, instead of eating as much as usual, lie lazily in the shade, or worse still, gallop about, tormented with flies. A sponging over in the morning with a weak solution of carbolic acid is recommended to abate this nuisance of the flies. In very hot weather milking cows are much better kept in the house during the day, and only grazed at night. A little meal, green corn fodder or cake, with some cut food twice daily, will sustain the condition of the herd and the yield of the milk.—*Amer. Stock Journal.*

Ashes a Specific for Fruit Trees.—Dr George B. Wood, of Philadelphia, has communicated to the American Philosophical Society, of which he is President, the results of experiments made by him, which indicate that unleached wood ashes applied around peach and apple trees give them renewed life and activity, and greatly promote vigorous bearing. Decaying trees have been wonderfully stimulated into healthy growth, by digging four or five inches deep around the base of the stem, scraping away the worms, and filling the hollow thus made with fresh wood ashes. This was done in the fall of 1868, and the following spring they put forth bright, green leaves, and bore a crop of fruit far exceeding anything they had done previously. All of his orchards so treated, give promise of great crops of fruit also this present season.

A Double Plow.—English farmers who could not afford the expense of the steam plow, have lately been turning their attention to plows drawn by a single team and managed by one man, but turning over two furrows at one time. There have been two trials, got up by the farmers of Cumberland, at Whitehaven and Aspatria. No less than a dozen instruments were submitted for competition, constructed by several different makers. Nearly all the work was well done, and the success of the double plow was considered as established. The first prize at both trials fell to the lot of Messrs. Howard, of Bedford, for a light and simple implement carried on three wheels.

Hoven in Cattle.—The *American Stock Journal* says a broom-handle is the best remedy for hoven. It should be put into the mouth of the animal as a bit is put into a horse's mouth, and made secure by a strop or cord around the head, back of the horns. Any other stick will do as well. The motion of the jaws in attempting to get rid of the obstruction allows the escape of the gas from the stomach.

Watering garden plants, as commonly practiced, is an absolute injury to vegetation, for the reason that it is not plentiful enough. When the earth is dry and hot, the application of a little water only increases the heat, and has a tendency to make the soil more compressed and dryer than before.

To Remove Grease Spots.—Make a batter of wheat flour and cold water, and apply to the cloth; rub slowly by the fire and when perfectly dry, rub off the flour, and the grease will be found missing.—Very thick woolen may sometimes require a second application.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The French people give a different interpretation of the name Napoleon when written in the anagramatic form in which it appeared in your paper yesterday, from that given by your "friend on your right." They say that when written thus,

N apoleon,
A poleon,
P oleon,
O leon,
L eon,
E on
O n.

it forms a Greek sentence of seven words, as follows: *Napoleon on 'o leon eon apoleon poleon*, which they translate, "Napoleon being the lion of the people is marching on destroying the cities." There is a lesson in translation for your Greek scholars.

ALPHA OMEGA.

AMERICAN SAFFRON.

A fresh supply of
AMERICAN SAFFRON.
AMERICAN SAFFRON.
AMERICAN SAFFRON.
AMERICAN SAFFRON.
AMERICAN SAFFRON.
AMERICAN SAFFRON.
AMERICAN SAFFRON.

A fresh supply at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair.)

THE BLOOD IN SUMMER.

The blood deteriorates in hot weather. Profuse perspiration deprives it of a portion of its nourishing and productive properties. Consequently, in Summer, the flesh loses in some degree, its firmness, the muscles lack their usual elasticity and vigor, and the weight of the body diminishes. These are clear indications that the ordinary supply of the life-sustaining principle afforded by the food we eat, is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the system under a high temperature. There is another reason for this, besides the direct influence of the heat, viz: the loss of appetite and the weakening of the digestive powers which it occasions. Under these circumstances a wholesome invigorant is evidently needed, and the best and safest is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This admirable vegetable tonic and alterative, acts favorably upon the system in several ways. It increases the appetite and facilitates digestion, thereby inclining the stomach to receive and enabling it to assimilate a due amount of nourishment. It also tones the relaxed secretive organs and the bowels. Under its operation the process of emaciation, occasioned by the drain through the pores, is arrested, the whole frame refreshed and invigorated, and the spirits exhilarated. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the nervous, the debilitated, scarcely need to be told that it is precisely the stimulant and corrective they ought to take at this season. Thousands of them know the fact by experience. Nothing in the pharmacopœia (or out of it) will supply its place—least of all the *trashy local nostrums* which some unscrupulous dealers would be glad, for the benefit of their own pockets, to peddle out in its stead.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

C. D. ARNSTHAL..............L. G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.
my17:x5

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—WILLISTON SEMINARY having received from its founder, Hon. S. Williston, an endowment of $250,000 offers the very best advantages to students desiring a thorough preparation for Business or for admission to a Classical College. Board at cost, and Tuition free to the indigent. For catalogue address the Principal, MARSHALL HENSHAW, East Hampton, Mass.
jy18-d&T

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

25c for
3 White Huck Towels,
A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 12½c Soft Finished Muslin, extra good.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8⅓c Fast Colored Calicoes, a great bargain.
At 10c., all the Best Makes of Calicos.

At 25c
DOUBLE WIDTH MOHAIRS.
A DECIDED BARGAIN.

At 12½c., Fast Colored Lawns.
At 12½c., Printed Alpacas.
At 50c Ladies Balmoral Skirts.
At $2.50 Ladies all Wool Summer Shawls.

Hats, Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
Lace Edgings and Insertings,
Kid and Lisle Thread, Gloves, &c.
AT
Very Low Prices!
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

WILL BE ISSUED
SOON.
PITTSBURGH;
ITS
Industries & Commerce.
A BOOK PORTRAYING IN
FACTS AND FIGURES
THE
Growth and Present Prosperity
OF THE
Representative Manufacturing Interests
OF PITTSBURGH.
COPIES OF THIS VOLUME WILL BE PLACED IN THE
Leading Hotels
OF THOSE PORTIONS OF THE UNION WHICH ARE IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE TRIBUTARY TO THE
TRADE OF PITTSBURGH.
☞ The Volume will be printed and bound in a style not hitherto attempted in this city. A limited space has been
Assigned to Advertisers.
CANVASSERS WILL CALL UPON
MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN
For their Favors.
DAVID LOWRY,
E. A. MYERS,
JAMES MILLS, Publishers.
jy20:a21

Special Bargains
IN
PARASOLS.
Spring & Summer Goods
REGARDLESS OF COST,
AT
Morganstern & Co's,
LATE
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
ju12

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

CHEESE.—100 boxes prime Goshen, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Summer Shawls
VERY CHEAP.

Plaid and Chene Mixed
JAPANESE POPLINS.

Misses Linen Suits,
Ladies Buff Linen Suits,
Ladies White Linen Suits.
At Very Low Prices.

Honey Comb Quilts.
White and Colored Crib Quilts,
Table Linens and Table Napkins.

Cassimeres and Jeans.
Gents Neck Ties and Bows,
Shirt Fronts,
Gents Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Lace Collars, &c.

At Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Received this Day:
Traveling Satchels,
Col'd and Black Satins,
Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons,
Colored Sash Ribbons,
Gauze Merino Undershirts,
Large Palm Fans,
Silk and Linen Fans.
HATS, FLOWERS,
AND
Millinery Goods,
AT LESS THAN COST.
NEW GOODS
Received Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
ju8

BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Avenue,
FOR
Lace Curtains,
Summer Silks,
Thin Dress Goods,
Summer Shawls,
Shetland Shawls,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
ju23

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my4-w36

"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:w61

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap21:w31 133 SECOND AVENUE.

Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 287 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.
my27:x59

JAMES RENO,
SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed.
OFFICE, 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET
Residence, 102 Fremont St., Allegheny. je23:y16

JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandize Broker,
250 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building.) PITTSBURGH.
je23:y16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN
of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad
is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.

In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.

When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.

It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—($15,000,000.)

The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial conservative and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of

Investors and Capitalists.

Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of POSITIVE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100,

and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.

Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Price 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency, at which price they pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD on their cost.

All Government Bonds and other Securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange received in exchange, at their full market value, and Bonds sent to all parts of the country, free of Express charges.

They can be obtained by ordering direct from us or through any responsible Bank or Banker in any part of the country.

Fisk & Hatch,
BANKERS.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Maps, Pamphlets and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
65 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh,
Agents for the sale of these Bonds.

COAL AND COKE.

MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.
Office, 142 WATER STREET,
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
And Deliver in the City.
my19:x16

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. ap20:v14

COAL! COAL!
YOUGHIOGHENY GAS COAL CO.
This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try Street, Pittsburgh.
Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.
M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.
ap12:v75

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 Liberty Street,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

NOTICE.—Any information of JOSEPH COPELAND who, about 25 years ago, emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., or of WM. COPELAND, brother of said Joseph Copeland, then living near Pittsburgh, Pa., will confer a favor by addressing LOUIS KING, this office. ju6:a86

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK.
Fine, Medium and Common
CARPETS.
Our Stock is the largest we have ever offered to the trade.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
jul3:d&F

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS
CAN NOW BE HAD AT
M'Farland & Collins
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVE.
They are taking stock, and will close out many of the best
Brussels and Ingrains,
At less than first cost. Call soon and get the choice.
je24

CARPETS.
New Rooms! New Goods!
NEW PRICES!
We have inaugurated the opening of our New Rooms with the
FINEST DISPLAY OF
CARPETS
Ever Offered in this Market.
LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1861.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

CHEAP CARPETS.
Superior Ingrains,
$1.00 PER YARD.
COMMON CARPETS,
50 TO 25 CENTS PER YARD.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 Fifth Avenue
je25 (Above Wood Street.)

UPHOLSTERERS.
Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Church Cushions, Cornice Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, &c. Particular attention is given to taking up, cleaning and brushing, altering and relaying carpets.
Our mode of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors are preserved and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our express will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.
ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON,
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
mh7:u66 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPET CHAIN
Of all Colors,
ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
Allegheny City.
my23:w32

GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.

100 WOOD STREET.
QUEENSWARE,
FINE FRENCH.
China and Glass.
SILVER PLATED GOODS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, TEA TRAYS AND CUTLERY.
The best imported WHITE STONE WARE and COMMON GOODS at low prices.
R. E. BREED & CO.,
100 WOOD STREET.
R. E. BREED & CO.
R. E. BREED & CO.

REYNOLDS STEEN & CO,
124 Wood Street
Importers and Dealers in
FRENCH, CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS AND
Queensware.
☞ The largest assortment at New York prices.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...ROBT. M. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.
apl:v43

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
NEW YORK, July 25, 1870.

The gold market was strong early in the day on private cable dispatches being received reporting the discovery of a secret treaty between England and Prussia and a decline in National securities. The treaty story is discredited, but on the other hand it is said that representatives of both England and Prussia are negotiating with the belligerents for a pacific settlement of the question. In well informed circles there is still a belief that actual war will be avoided. Before the regular hours sales in the gold room were between 19⅞ and 20⅛. The first recorded sale was at 20⅛, after which there was an advance to 21¼ and then a decline to 20⅜. After the market was quiet, and fluctuated only between 120⅛ and 120⅞ until the close, when it left off steady at 120¾@120⅞. Carrying rates 3@7 per cent., with the bulk of the business under 5. Clearances $73,000,000.

The Gold Room held an executive session this afternoon, and the committee on the bogus telegrams of Saturday made a verbal report, whitewashing the firm and everybody connected with the business.

Money market very easy at 4@6 on call. Sterling dull and heavy at 9¼@10c, short sight firm at 10⅛@10¼. More doing in cable transfers, and the rate advanced to 11¼, owing to the uncertainty of the Bank of England rate of interest.

Government bond market strong and higher, the advance in gold having been greater than the decline in five-twenties abroad. In addition to the investment demand, attracted by low prices, there have been some heavy purchases by those about to establish new National Banks. Coupons of '81, 13@13⅛; '62, 9⅛@9¼; '64, 9⅛@9½; '65, 9⅛@9¾; new do 8⅛@8⅜; '67, 8⅛@8⅜; '68, 8⅛@9; 10-40's, 6⅛@6⅞. Currencies 10⅝@11.

State bonds dull; Missouris 88½; old Tennessees 63; new do 61½; Virginias 60; old North Carolinas 58; new do 30.

Stocks dull but pretty steady and without special features.

Closing Prices—Canton, 65⅛; Cumberland, 40; Western Union Telegraph, 34; Quicksilver, 4; Mariposa, 6⅛; do preferred, 10¼; Adams Express, 65; Wells, 15½; American, 43; United States, 43¼; Pacific Mail, 40½; New York Central and Hudson, 93; Scrip, 88⅛; Erie, 22; do preferred, 43; Harlem, 132¼; do preferred, 132; Ohio & Mississippi, 24; C. C. & C., 75; Hartford and Erie, 3⅛; Reading, 94; M. C. 120; L. S. 90⅛; J. C. 129⅛; Pittsburgh, 105⅛; North Western, 83⅛, preferred 84⅛; Rhode Island, 112⅛; New Jersey Central, 100; St. Paul, 60⅛, preferred 76; Wabash, 45, preferred 72; Fort Wayne, 92⅛; Terre Haute, 22, preferred 52; Chicago and Alton, 114¼, preferred 115; Burlington, 115.

Sub-treasury balance: gold $70,281,775; currency $4,862,350.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, July 25, 1870. }

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	120	Merchants U. Ex.	—
Silver	—	N. Y. Central	93
1881 Bonds	113	Reading	94
5-20 Bonds 1862	109	P. Ft. W. & C.	92⅛
5-20 Bonds 1864	109	Ohio & Miss	34
5-20 Bonds 1865	109	Mich. Southern	90⅛
Consols 1865	108	Cleveland & P.	105⅛
5-20 Bonds 1867	108	C. R. I. & P.	—
5-20 Bonds 1868	109	Chicago & N. W.	83
10-40	106	C. & N. W. Pref.	84⅛
Adams Express	65	Erie	—

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	6.00	6.10
Paris Exchange per Franc	23	24
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	92	95
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	52	54
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds	81	—
Union P. R. R. Bonds	87	—

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	20⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	8
U. S. 6s, 1881	12⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	8⅛
U. S. 5-20 1862	9⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	9
U. S. 5-20 1864	9⅛	U. P. R. R.	87⅛
U. S. 5-20 1865	9⅛	C. P. R. R.	92⅛
U. S. 10-40	6⅛	Cy. Pacifics	10⅛

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, July 25, 1870. }

The fact that gold was a shade higher today, tended somewhat to check the rapid turn which some of the leading articles had taken downward on Friday and Saturday, though there is still a great want of confidence manifested, and until it has been partially restored, we need not expect any immediate improvement. Trade in our produce markets continues dull, and it is now apparent that prices were carried up more by a speculative mania than by any legitimate demand, especially on flour and wheat; the latter, for August delivery, has declined 18@20 cts per bushel within a week and this of course, has not been without its effect on flour, as the one, must of necessity, go with the other. Sugars and Coffees were a shade stronger to-day, owing to the advance in gold. Provisions firm with a good demand particularly for Sugar Cured Hams. All kinds of green stuff is very dull with an overstocked market, and prices are rapidly declining.

ASHES—Unchanged; common soda ash, 4; refined, 4¾; Pearls, 9@9¼; Pots 7¾.

APPLES—The arrivals continue liberal and the market is dull and prices lower. We now quote at $3@4 per bbl for fair to good and $4½ for choice.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged—there is a steady demand for prime. Sales at 16@18 for fair to good, and 20@22 for prime to choice. Shippers are only paying 16@18.

BROOMS—Store prices; Fancy, $5,50; No. 1, $4,50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3,50; Common, $2,50@3.

BEANS—Dull; $1.50@1,75 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Is dull, 12@13 cts.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand with sales at 12@14 for Ohio Factory and Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Is dull and unsettled so much so that it is difficult to give accurate quotations.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 55@65c per pair; and full grown ones at 90c@$1 per pair, as to size and condition.

CORNMEAL—Sales in store at $1@1 10 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches in fair demand and scarce but unchanged; prime halves, 9 cts; quarters 6. Apples, 5@5½.

EGGS—At no time perhaps this year has the market been so dull as at present, which in consequence of the great proportion of the arrivals are in bad condition and besides, the demand is always light in extreme hot weather. We now quote at 15@18, as to condition.

FLOUR—Is devoid of anything new or especially important. Our market is controled mainly by the west, although it does not respond so rapidly either way. While there is no quotable change in prices, dealers are not as stiff as they have been recently, and are now disposed to give more attention to customers. We continue to quote good western flours at $7¼, and choice at $7¾. Rye flour $6@6.25.

GRAIN—The grain market is very sensitive and dull, and there is so little doing that it is difficult to give quotations. Wheat is quiet and nominally unchanged—arrivals light. We continue to quote, in the absence of sales, at $1.35@1.40 for good to choice red, and $1,45@1.50 for white. Oats quiet and unchanged; may be quoted at 55, on wharf and track, and 57@58 in store. Corn scarce but there is no inquiry for it; we continue to quote at 90@95. Rye—Sale 2 cars at 94@95. There is some new barley, but buyers do not seem willing to take hold as yet.

HAY—Sales in the Allegheny market to-day at $12@15 as to quality and condition.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3@3½ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2,25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1,20@1.25, the outside figure for well established Western brands.

PROVISIONS—Market has undergone no quotable change. Shoulders, 15 for plain and 16@16½ for sugar cured; Ribbed Sides, 17¾; short rib 18, Clear 18¾; Sugar cured hams 25@25½. Dried beef 26. Lard 17½ in tcs and 18¾ in kegs. Mess Pork, $31.

POTATOES—Dull but unchanged—$2@2½ per bbl.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8@9 cts.

SEEDS—No movement in Clover or timothy seeds. Flaxseed is also dull notwithstanding the arrivals are light, and cannot be quoted above $2.20.

SALT—Allegheny river brands may be quoted at $1.60 by the car load and $1.70@1,75 for small lots in store.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 17@17½c. Hemp firm at $1.40@1.85 for undressed. Rope and bagging unchanged. Flour inactive; superfine $4.50@4.80, extra $4.90@5.25, double extra $5.35@5.75, treble extra $6@6.74, family $7@8. Wheat dull; low grades a little off; No. 2 red fall $1.18@1.21, choice $1.32@1.30. Rye firm at 75@85c for fair to choice. Lard firm at 16c for round lots of choice.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, July 25, 1870. }

The oil market opens up very sluggish this week and if to-day can be taken as a fair criterion of what is to follow, business will be very slim. Crude is lower, as compared with Saturday, fully a quarter of a cent, and even at the decline there were but few buyers. Refined, is also weak and neglected, with but comparatively little inquiry for either present or future delivery. There is no life in the trade here or any other place, though hopes are still entertained of an early improvement, notwithstanding the indications are not encouraging. Everything depends upon the news from Europe, and so long as the situation there is as unsatisfactory and unsettled as it has been for the past ten days, there is not much chance for a better market. So far as the oil trade is concerned it is not likely that actual hostilities would make it any worse, and there is no chance to do anything so long as the matter is kept in suspense.

CRUDE.

As already intimated is dull and weak, and prices lower. Sale two barges at 10; and we heard of a sale of 1,000 bbls "Parker" at $3,25 on cars, which is said to be a shade less than 9 cts here. Seller August was quoted at 10@10¼; and seller all year, at 10. As an indication as to how dealers feel in regard to the market, prospective, we are cognizant of a bit having been made that the price for merchantable will be down to 9 cts within 60 days.

REFINED.

Also dull and weak—no sales in this market—none reported at least. July and August quoted at 25; September and October, 25¾; October to December, 25¾; buyer all year 26⅛. Sale 2,500 bbls August, in New York, at 24⅛.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

F. A. Bates 124, on account W. Brough. Excelsior O. W. 74, on account T. Chess; E. L. Goodwin 154, on account J. B. Barbour; J. Wilkins 314, on account Phil. & B. Pet. Co; Fisher Bros. 148, on account same; J. Wilkins 74, on account same; Waring, K. & Co. 392, on account O. S. Goldrick; Eagle O. W. 382, on account Duncan; Waring, K. & Co. 542, on account L. W. Young; Sunbeam O. W. 96, on account T. Hackett; Lockhart, F. & Co. 296, on account same.

Total .... 2,566 bbls

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

J. M. Riter, 357 bbls ref oil to Logan Bro & Co. Phila.

J. A. McKee, 50 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 157 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

McKelvey & Bro., 160 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale 50 bbls. refined to Logan, Bros. & Co., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 52 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phil'a.

Braun & Wagner, 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 628 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Total .... 1,654 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Refining Co. 322 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Brooks, B. & Co. 60 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co. 108 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Phia.

Total .... 490 bbls

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, July 25 1870. }

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Hays, Chicago	3 cars
L. Keefer, Chicago	2 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	3 cars
C. Haas, Chicago	2 cars
S. Kraus, Chicago	1 car
E. Katz, Chicago	2 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	3 cars
Zeigler & Rothchilds, Chicago	2 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	1 car
H. M. Welsh, Nevada	1 car
J. Batchelor, Cincinnati	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Cincinnati	2 cars
J. Flannikin, Indianapolis	1 car
Trauman & Lobman, Crestline	2 cars
J. & S. Needy, Newark	3 cars
S. Marks Bro., Mansfield	1 car
Emerick & Co., Newark	1 car
W. Coulter, Orrville	1 car
Warner & Smootz, Utica	2 car
Total	34
Total last week	45

Thirty-four cars averaging 18 head to the car load, would aggregate 612; add to this 134 driven in from Washington, Butler and Green counties, and 30 from East Liberty Yards, and we have in all 776, considerably below the number on sale last week. The offerings were as a general thing of the lower grades, real good cattle being scarce, and a much larger number of this particular grade could have been sold. Light and medium cattle were abundant and dull, as the supply was in excess of the demand, and the indications at 10 o'clock were that a number of this kind would be left over unsold. With the exception of really prime cattle, the market was no better than last week, notwithstanding the falling off in the receipts, and as already intimated, there would probably be a number of the lower grades left over for want of buyers.

As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, there were but few cattle sold rising 8 cents and not many even at that; some few extra brought 8¼ and perhaps 8½, but we doubt whether out of the nearly 800 on sale, there were over two dozen sold above 8 cents. Medium butchers solds took at 7@7½, and fair at 6¾. Stock steers may be quoted at 4@6 cts, according to quality and condition.

Drovers generally still allege that they are doing but little good, in consequence of cattle being relatively higher in the country than here, and we believe there is some truth in this allegation. Furthermore, it is stated that farmers, in consequence of pasture, are very indifferent about selling, and generally offer their worst stock and at the same time want the price of the best—they are all disposed to hold back their best cattle.

S. Kauffman 6 head Washington Co. steers and heifers, at 6¼@6¾.

Jas. O'Hanlin sold 12 head Washington Co. cows steers and heifers, at 5½@7 cts.

Jos. McCannon sold 6 head of Butler Co. bulls, at 4¾.

Thos. Bingham sold 8 head Mercer Co. bulls and steers, 4½@6¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 32 head of Ohio stock, on commission, at 5@6.20.

Rothchilds & Zeigler sold 22 head Chicago stock, at 5½@7—14 left over.

Shamburg & Haas sold 42 head of Chicago stock, at 5½@7¾.

M. Varner 18 head from Chicago, at 5½@7; 17 from Washington Co., at 5½@7.

Keefer & Hartman sold 35 Green Co. Pa. stock, at 6@7½; 41 from Chicago, at 5½@6¾.

E. Katz sold 50 head from Chicago, at 5@7¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 91 from Ohio and Chicago, at 6@8½.

Chas. Boyer sold 21 head from Chicago, at 6@7¾.

J. & L. Shamberg sold 63 from Chicago, at 5½@7 cts.

Carr & McAllister sold 34 steers, cows and heifers from Licking Co. Ohio, for Warner, at 7@8¾.

Emerick & Co. sold 18 head from Holmes Co. Ohio, at 6@7½.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 72 head mixed stock, at 5½@7 cts.

Trauman & Lobman 40 head Ohio stock, at 6,40@8.

M. Kraus sold 19 from Chicago, and 36 from Washington Co. Pa., at 6½@8.

P. Sheitemantle sold 13 head of mixed Butler Co. stock.

Jacob Rothchilds sold 19 of Ohio stock, on commission, at 6@7½.

Greenwald & Kahn sold something like 50 head, including two car loads from Cincinnati.

J. & S. Needy sold 8 car loads, from Licking Co., Ohio.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale to-day was fair, reaching close on to 1,600, and as in the case of cattle, they were nearly all of the lower grades, and out of the 1600 on sale, we do not believe there were one hundred of what might be styled first class sheep. Of common and medium there was a full supply, and those butchers who handle this particular grade, had no difficulty in getting all they wanted, and that, too, at pretty much their own prices. We are cognizant of one drove of this kind having been sold to a butcher at $2¼ per head, or about 3 cents per pound, while on the other hand we were assured by a butcher who always buyes the best, that he paid 5½ cents per pound and then got nothing extra, but the best he could find. Prime sheep may be fairly quoted at 5@5½, and extra, of which there were none in market, would, no doubt, have brought 6cts. Lambs sold all the way from $1.50 to $4.

Neely & McMillan 80 head lambs, from Butler Co. at $1.25@3.25.

A. Stakely sold 31 sheep at $3@5; 113 lambs at $2@4.

Stouffer & Sheitemantle 300; lambs at $2@3¼ sheep at $2@4.

E. Barnes wholesaled 100 sheep to Irwin at $2 per head—common.

John Drum sold 162 from Westmoreland Co.; sheep at $4, and lambs at $1.50@3.50.

I. C. McNeese 138 from Butler Co.; sold sheep at $2@4; lambs at $1@3.

Geo. Nelson sold 36 lambs at $2@3¼, 12 sheep at $55.

Garwin & Co., 245.

John Beeler 120 Butler county lambs at $1,50@3.50.

Adam Eckert sold 73 lambs at $1.50@3; 100 head on commission to Louis Hoffman at $2¾.

Jonathan Davis sold 200 sheep from Mahoning Co, Ohio, very common, at $1,20@2.25.

Fairly & Moulton sold 60 lambs from Butler Co. at $1,75@3.

Jos McCannon wholesaled 80 Bulter county sheep at $3¼.

Fred Vilbright sold 29 from Holmes county Ohio, at $2@2¾.

HOGS.

The retail demand continues very light and we need not look for any improvement so long as the present hot weather holds out. Hogs are relatively cheaper than cattle, but there is no inquiry for fresh pork, and consequently a very small number is sufficient to satisfy the wants of our butchers. We quote, in a retail way, at $10@10½ per cwt

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK July 25.—Cotton firmer: 145 bales middling uplands at 20⅛c. Flour heavy and 10@15c lower: receipts 6.665, sales 13,200 bbls at $5.50@6,15 for superfine State and western; $6,15@7 extra western and State; $6,50@7.40 white wheat western extra; $6,15@7.40 extra Ohio; $6,30@9.23 extra St. Louis: southern flour heavy and lower: sales 1,000 bbls $6,30@7,40 common to good, and $7.45@10 good to choice extra. Rye flour steady: 250 bbls $5.40@7,25. Corn meal is quiet: 125 bbls at $5.40 for western. Whiskey is steady: 370 bbls at $1.02@1.12. Receipts of wheat 87,910 bush. Wheat 2@3c lower, the decline being chiefly upon common and inferior kinds: sales 15,600 bush at $1.48@1.50 for No 1 spring; $1.30@1.40 for 2 Milwaukee; $1.23@1.33 for No 2 Chicago; $1.15@1.20 for No 3 Chicago; $1.08@1.12 for rejected spring; $1.52@1.56 for red and amber western; $1.60@1.65 for white western; $1.55 for amber State. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn—receipts 26,925 bush; heavy and 2@3c lower; sales 84,000 bush at 93c@$1.03 for new mixed western, closing at $1 for prime; $1,06@1,10 for yellow western; 85@92c for unsound mixed receipts of oats, 17,046. Oats 2@3c lower, sales of 53,000 bush, at 60@63c; western 68@70c for Ohio and State; Hay steady at, 80@85c. Shipping hops quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet, sales 300 hhds at 10⅛@10⅛c for Porto Rico; 10@10⅛c for Cuba. Petroleum steady at $12⅛ for crude; 24⅛c for refined. Rice firm; sales of 60 tierces at 8¼@8⅜c. Turpentine steady at 40c. Pork unchanged, sales of 2,000 bbls at $30,12@30,50 for mess; $28,25 for prime; 28,50@29,50 for prime mess; also sales 250 bbls mess, August, at $30.20. Beef firm; sales 120 bbls at $12@16 for plain mess; $16@19, extra mess. Tierce Beef in fair demand; sales 350 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess; $30@31, India mess. Beef Hams dull at $23@35. Middles firm and quiet; sales 50 bxs at 15⅛@16c for long clear. Cut Meats steady. Hams 20@22c. Lard rather more steady; sales 200 tierces at 16@17⅛c for steam; 17⅛c, kettle rendered; sales also of 250 tierces prime steam, August, at 17⅛c. Butter quiet at 16@25c for Ohio. Cheese steady at 7@14⅛c.

Latest.—Flour closed steady with a moderate demand. Wheat heavy. Rye dull and nominal. Oats dull and very heavy at 60c for western. Corn heavy at 98c@$1 for new mixed western. Pork nominally unchanged. Beef quiet and firm. Cut meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard steady with a moderate demand. Eggs unchanged. Dry goods market dull and unchanged.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Total of beeves, 7207; on sale to-day, 111 cars at One Hundredth st., 86 at Weehawken and 53 at Communipaw, making 4200 head. Trade is very slow and prices half a cent lower, or 8⅛@10c for State bulls and poorest Texans, 12@14c for thin to medium western steers, and 15@16⅛c for good to choice, averaging 14@14⅛c. The quality had the widest range, with many fair droves, but the stock was not all sold, being very fat and bad for market; one car bulls 875 lbs gross $34; one car 5⅛ cwt Texans $50; 90 Missouri steers 6⅛ cwt at 13@15c; 77 prime Kentucky grades 7⅛ cwt at 15@16⅛c. Sheep foot up 25,400 for the week and 8,200 fresh today, besides 1,000 State; they go very slowly in small peddling lots and at lower prices, which are as follows: 3⅛@6⅛c for very poor to prime sheep, and 8@10c for lambs, and many were unsold. A deck of 90 pound Ohio sheep sold at 6⅛c; a car of 80 pounds do at 5⅛c; three cars of 74 do at 5c; a lot of 50 pounds Canada lambs at 8c; a lot of 61 pounds prime do at 10c; a car of 57 pounds do at 9c. Hogs count 14,250 head for the week, and 62 cars to-day; they are less firm and selling at 12⅛@12⅛c for dressed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Cattle market very dull and prices favor buyers; sales 2,339 extra 9@12c; fair to good 7⅛@8⅛c; common 6@7c. Sheep in fair demand at 5@5⅛c. Hogs firmer; sales 2,500 at $13@13.50.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Hogs active and 20@25c lower; $9,25@9,90 for fair to extra. Cattle dull and nominal.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Cattle firm at 2⅛@5c for inferior to medium, 6@7⅛c for prime to choice. Hogs wanted at 8@9⅛c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Flour dull and unchanged; family $6,75@7. Wheat in better demand, firmer; sales of winter red this afternoon at $1,23@1,27 for Nos 2 and 1, now asking $1,25@1,30; new white $1.40@1.45. Corn quiet but firmer; mixed 92c. Oats dull; new 45@50c, old 54c to 59c, the latter extreme rates for white. Rye dull at 90@95c. Barley unchanged; 800 bush new fall sold at $1,12. Cotton unchanged and dull; middling 19c. Tobacco in good demand at full rates. Whiskey opened dull, and closed at 98c in wood-bound cooperage. Provisions dull and drooping. Mess pork can be bought at $30,50. Bulk meats sold to some extent at 13@15c for shoulders and sides. Since 'Change bacon offered at 14⅛c for shoulders, but no sales; small sales of sides at 17⅛@17⅛c for clear rib and clear—a decline. Lard can be bought at 16⅛c. Cheese firmer; 12@14c. Butter unchanged. Eggs 15c and dull. No change in oil. Petroleum very dull at 25c. Gold 120 buying. Money market steady.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 2 closed at $1,10 for regular; this afternoon quiet and unchanged. Corn moderately active, closing at 83⅛c for No 2; this afternoon dull at 83c. Oats dull, firmer and ⅛c higher, closing at 48c. Rye quiet and 2c lower; sales of No 2 at 80c. Highwines quiet and 1c lower, closing at 96c for wood-bound. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess pork $30. Lard 16⅛c. Dry salted shoulders 13c. Receipts for the past 48 hours: 4,270 bbls flour, 45,440 bush wheat, 143,620 bush corn, 16,472 bush oats, 3,467 bush rye, 3,955 bush barley, 2,861 hogs. Shipments: 5,770 bbls flour, 79,874 bush wheat, 306,-258 bush corn, 83,945 bush oats, 8,223 bush rye, 350 bush barley, 2,963 hogs. Freight; 7⅛c for wheat to Buffalo.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 25.—Flour steady. Wheat 1@2c better for No 2 white Wabash; $1,56 for No 2 do; $1.40 for regular white Michigan; $1.45 for No 1 red Wabash; $1.44⅛@1.45 for No 2 do; $1.42 for No 3 do; $1.30 for No 1 white Wabash; $1.62⅛ for amber Illinois. Corn a shade lower for No 1 at 86; No 2 84c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—Cotton firmer and quiet at 18⅛c; receipts 99, exports 344 bales. Flour at $5,50@6 fresh superfine. Corn 98c@$1.05. Oats 55@60c. Hay $22. Bran $21. Lard 17⅛@18⅛c. Pork $32@32.50. Bacon, shoulders 15⅛c; sides 19⅛c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Flour dull with small sales at $6.50@7.25 for spring wheat extra family. Wheat in limited request; western red $1,50@1,60. Rye steady at $1,10@1.12. Corn quiet; mixed $1,05. Lard 17c. Whiskey quiet; western iron bound $1.05.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Bagging firm. Flax 30@30⅛c. Flour, whiskey and provisions unchanged. Cotton firmer; middling 18c. Tobacco—Sales 52 hhds at $4.90@5.50; trash $5.50@6.75; common to good lugs $7@11.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer, without decided change; No 1 red winter $1.44@1.45; No 2 held at $1.42. Petroleum dull; crude $4.50, refined 21⅛c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, July 25.—Flour firm with good demand for fresh ground and choice at $7.75@8. Wheat opened quiet and closed firm for extra white; $1.62 for No 1; $1.52 for regular. Corn No 1 at 95c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Cotton firm; middling 17⅛c; sales 1,100 bales, receipts 446, exports 4,477, stock 49,976.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—Wheat dull at $1.25 for No 1, $1.22⅛ for No 2. Rye lower at 87c for No 1.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, July 25—4 cars i s ore, McKnight, P & Co; 10 do n y do, 4 do l s do, Union Iron Mill 2 do do, Jones & L; 1 do do, Chess, S & Co; 1 do do, J Painter & Son; 2 do p iron, J W Porter 2 do do, Moorhead & Co; 1 do do, Totten & Co; 9,000 ft lumber; Cromlow C; 8,000 ft do, R A Clark & Co; 1,000 ft do, 35,000 laths, R P Bargan 16,000 ft lumber, Fuller, L & B; 5 cases shoes, Pretzfield & McC; 11 bbls shoulders, W B Hays & Son; 8,000 ft lumber, Slack & S; 2 bbls potatoes, W H Graff & Co; lot s ware, Voigt & McG; 2 bbls wine, J Fralick; 20 bxs cheese, Watt, L & Co; 10 sks rags, R Christy; 50 bdls b paper, Pgh Paper Co; 21 sks bran, 10 bbls flour, Graham & M; 5,000 ft lumber, McFifresh; 1 car pig iron, J W Porter; 1 kg whiskey, J McKay; 16 hhds bacon shoulders, M M Fried; 3 bbls eggs, H Rea Jr; 3 do do, 20 do f seed, Voigt, M & Co; 11 bbls eggs, J J Pettit; 6 do apples, J Reppart & Co; 27 do do, W J Steel & Bro; 1 kg eggs, Voigt, M & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, July 25.—3 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 2 cars staves, B D Moore; 208 bgs barley, Gangwish & K; 1 car staves, J C Bidwell; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 4 do s iron, I Jones 100 do flour, Segmyer & V; 20 bxs soap, H Riddle; 20 bdls spokes, Thos Hare & Bro; 40 sks rags, Godfry & C; 7 bbls tallow, 1 kg do, Wm Flacus & Son; 1 car limestone, Graff B & Co; 1 bbl apples, Van Gorder & S; 50 cheese, S P Shriver; 25 bgs oats, Bricker & Co; 7 bales of twine, H Gerwig & Co; 11 bbls bungs, Armstrong Bro & Co; 12 bales b corn, James Connor.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, July 25.—3 cars staves, Maloney & S; 16 sks oats, J D McCaffey; 40 sks do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car lumber, W C Hopper; 50 tcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 10½ butts, 20 cads tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 20 bxs do, Arbuckles & Co; 1 hhd do W & D Rinehart; 1 hhd do, J Grier; 7 tcs hams, Dalzell & T; 1 car oats, S Hood; 96 bbls flour, 22 sks oats, H Riddle; 100 bbls flour, Kiel & R; 20 bxs hops, W M Gormley; 5 bales paper stock C P Markle & Co; 100 g hides, D Chestnut & Co, 300 bbls flour, 50 bxs cheese, 800 sks oats Owner; 15 tcs lard, W B Hays & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, July 25.—355 rails R R iron, R R Munslow; 305 do do, G W Cass; 2 cars stone, Henderson, M & Co; 1 do do, P Brough; 9 do coal, Coleman C & Co; 49 do do, Keir, F & K; 5 do l stone, Shoenberger B & Co; 1 car metal, W Smith; 1 bbl beans, A Kirkpatrick; 1 car wheat, W McKee & Co; 1 do lime Henderson & Bro.

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500 bbls Louisville Hydraulic CEMENT, the best in use, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
jy18 141 First avenue.

DRIED APPLES.—10 bbls extra nice, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening with 3 feet 10 inches in the channel. As the rains of Sunday night and yesterday are said to have extended up both rivers, it is likely that there will be more water.

The Glendale from St. Louis, is the only arrival we have to report. She had among other items 200 tons metal, 228 bbls fire clay, 128 bbls flour, 26 sks pea nuts.

The Belle, Capt. Haney, is the independent packet for Brownsville and Geneva to-day, leaving promptly at 5 P. M. She will have an excursion party from Cookstown this trip.

The Carrie Converse left Cincinnati for New Orleans on Saturday.

—We take the following from a late issue of the Ironton Journal: Ambrose Dennis, a pilot of the steamer Fleetwood, for 29 months, up to the 14th inst., has made two trips per week, one to Pomeroy and one to Parkersburg, except three months in each year, when the trips ended at Pomeroy. The average number of landings on his watch were 150 per week. Never had to set a spar during that time, all of which, except about 5 months, he put in on the Fleetwood. The distance from Cincinnati to Pomeroy is 225 miles, and to Parkersburgh 350 miles; making 125,850 miles he has traveled, and 18,900 landings that he has made. Where is the pilot that has put in steadier time, traveled a greater distance and made more landings?

—We clip the following from the St. *Democrat:* The Board of Directors of the Memphis and St. Louis Transportation Co have resolved to sell at auction for cash at Memphis, the steamers M J. Wicks and C. B. Church on the 17th of August. We are informed the price asked for each boat is $40,000, and that a party offered $37,500 for one of them and couldn't get her. Another party says that talk is fudge; that at auction each will not bring over $25,000.

—Richard Eastham, a captain and steam boat owner, well known on the Ohio and Wabash rivers, suddenly expired at Quincy, Ill., Wednesday of consumption. He arrived at 12 o'clock Tuesday night from St. Paul, where he had been in hopes of regaining his health; and, taking rooms at a hotel, died 4 hours afterward. His residence was in Vincennes, Ind., where his remains have been forwarded. He was apparently thirty years old.

—The Importor and Minnie are towing one barge between them of railroad iron from New Orleans to White river. The one has a crew and the other a captain, pilots and engineers. They all eat on one boat

—A few days ago the engineer of the Tom Jasper, looked at his thermometer hanging over the foot box and found that he was working and living in a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

—An elegant dinner was given to citizens of Memphis Monday on the Pat Cleburne, by Major John D. Adams. Two hundred participants.

—The Kate Putnam and Collier arrived at St. Louis on Friday last.

—The Exchange was to have left Cincinnati for New Orleans on Saturday.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

THE FLEET STEAMER
BELLE,
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J. W. SCOTT..........Clerk.
Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.
Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.
Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.
For freight or passage apply on board, or at Wharf boat, at foot of Grant street.
WM. McELROY & CO., Agent.

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The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

SCOTIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.
CUBA, " AUG. 3.
RUSSIA, " " 10.
CHINA, " " 17.
CALABRIA, THURSDAY, JULY 28.
SIBERIA, " AUG. 4.
TARIFA, " " 11.
SAMARIA, " " 18.

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DENMARK; THE QUEEN; FRANCE; VIRGINIA, every Saturday. Passengers booked by other lines. For passage apply to
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Will cut screws.
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ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from rust.
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CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street
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WILL ON EVERY SATURDAY HOLD AN
AUCTION SALE
OF
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

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ap26:h4

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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je25:z8 W. McCANDLESS, Asst. Cashier.

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MR. JOHN BAILEY
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THOS. L. TAYLOR,
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ap11:v70MWF

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ap23:w34

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Buy and Sell on Commission, STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and GOLD, and transact
A General Banking Business.
THEO. M. MORGAN, SAMUEL S. KEENE,
SELDEN E. MARVIN,
(Late Paymaster General and Adjutant General of the State of New York.)
Being in the immediate vicinity of the Stock Exchange and the Gold Board (and members of each), orders are executed with the greatest possible despatch.
Merchants and Investors, living at a distance, can rely upon our attention to their smallest or largest orders, with equal care and promptness.
As in years past, we shall continue to transact all business of National Banks and Corporations on the most favorable terms.
Individuals and Trust Companies, contemplating a change in their securities, or desiring to make inquiry concerning any financial business they may have in this city are invited to communicate with us personally or by letter.
Reference—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., New York.
my25:x43

7 Per Cent. Gold
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Coupon or Registered,
(FREE OF U. S. TAX.)
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R. R. Co.
We are still offering a limited quantity for sale
At 90 and Interest.
Interest payable May and November.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST, }
These bonds have 50 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at no distant day to command a market price considerably above par, besides paying about 9 per cent. currency, interest in the meanwhile. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices only return 5 per cent., and we regard the security equally good.
The greater part of the road is already completed and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
32 Wall Street, New York.
S. McCLEAN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
BOWEN & FOX, Philadelphia.
KURTZ & HOWARD, Philadelphia.
BARKER, BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.
DeHAVEN & BRO., Philadelphia.
TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Philadelphia.
ju71

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS.
OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS.
CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS,
STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES,
PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Cor. 2d, 3d, Short and Liberty Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh8:189

HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,
Cor. Point Alley and Duquesne St.,
(NEAR THE POINT,)
Engine Builders, Founders,
AND
MACHINISTS.
Manufacture STEAMBOAT ENGINES and STATIONERY ENGINES of all sizes.
Special attention invited to our new STATIONARY OIL WELL ENGINE AND PORTABLE BOILER of 15 horse power.
CASTINGS, of every kind, made to order at our Foundry, on THIRD STREET, below Market.
RIGS for Oil Wells, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, HOUSE and TOBACCO SCREWS, and IRON TOBACCO PRESSES, on hand and made to order, at the
INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
Fronting on the Allegheny River, near the Point, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞All orders promptly filled. TRY US.

Riesick & Bro.,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES AND VAULTS,
NO DAMP. NO MOULD.
ENGINES AND MACHINERY,
BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING and PUTTING UP MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Corner 17th and PIKE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no16:g6

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
F. REPHAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.,
Cor. of Second Avenue and Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
F. REPHAN, formerly Manager at CARROLL & SNYDER'S. oc18:p82

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
Pipe Works.
Corner Carroll and Smallman Sreets,
(NINTH WARD,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR
GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of general
Castings for Gas and Water Works
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

W. J. ANDERSON..........H. A. FREYVOGLE.
MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY.
W. J. ANDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of IRON HOUSE FRONTS, WINDOW LINTELS and SILLS, and
Castings of all Descriptions.
Special attention paid to ARCHITECTURE CASTINGS and to Castings for Window Glass Houses.
OFFICE AND FOUNDRY—No. 150 WATER ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS
WASHINGTON WORKS,
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office No. 12, corner First and Smithfield streets.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r52

THOS. CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works.
SANDUSKY ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.
my14:q5

Phœnix Roll Foundry.
Cor. LIBERTY AND 24TH STS.
BOLLMAN & BAGALEY,
Manufacturers of Superior
Chill Rolls, Sand Rolls and Pinions.
ja18

BRASS CASTINGS.

HENRY BIER..........GUSTAVE BASCH
Henry Bier & Co.,
(Successors to JOHN M. COOPER & CO.)
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
Brass Castings
MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.
MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS,
GAS PIPE AND TUBING,
THROTTLE, SAFETY AND CHECK VALVES,
ALL GLOBE PATTERN IRON COCKS.
BRASS WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION for Steam, Water and Oil.
Manufacturers of J. M. Cooper & Co's IMPROVED BALANCE-WHEEL STEAM PUMP.
AGENTS of DREYFUS' PATENT OILERS, the best in the market.
OFFICE AND WORKS
Corner Thirteenth and Pike Streets.
ap20

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
Corner LIBERTY STREET and THIRD AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa., BRASS FOUNDERS and IRON PIPE FITTERS, and AGENTS for A. S. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS AND BLOWERS.

FLOUR.

PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:
3 Star Green Brand, an unequaled Pastry Flour.
2 Star Blue Brand, A No. 1 Extra Family Flour that gives entire satisfaction.
1 Star Red Brand, a good Family Flour, superior to any of the same grade in the market.
All brands warranted as represented.
April 26, 1870.

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS.

L. B. FULTON..........O. J. M'GANN.
FULTON & M'GANN,
Practical Plumbers,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Fifth Avenue, near High Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

IRON AND STEEL.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
OFFICE: No. 339 Liberty Street,
my28:x46 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DUQUESNE WORKS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
Axels and Springs.
DUQUESNE, L X AND JUNIATA
FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP, SHEET AND TANK IRON, BOILER PLATES AND HEADS, GUARD IRON, DRAG AND DROPPER BARS, FLANGES, CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON, T AND FLAT RAIL, for Coal Roads. CROWBARS, WEDGES and HARROW TEETH, SPRING, PLOW AND CULTIVATOR STEEL, STEEL WINGS AND MOULDS, cut to pattern, STEEL TIRES, STEEL SHAFTING, A B STEEL, COACH, BUGGY and WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES, CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.
All Goods First Class and Warranted.
OFFICES AND WORKS—16th street and Allegheny River, and 77 Water street, Pittsburgh.
mh9

Pittsburgh Steel Works,
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow & Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. aul6:n41

PITTSBURGH
Novelty Works.
FOUNDED A. D. 1833.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES.
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.
Corner of FIRST AVENUE and GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sheffield Steel Works,
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water and 100 First streets.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

STOVES, CASTINGS, &c.

COOK STOVES.
Get the Best!
BISSELL & CO'S
TRIUMPH,
For Bituminous Coal.
Warranted to COOK, BAKE or ROAST as well as any other Stove in the Union.
BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 Liberty Street.
ALSO, ON HAND AND FOR SALE:
PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c., &c.

A. BRADLEY & CO.
No. 30 Wood Street.
Manufacturers of the Greatest Variety of COOK PARLOR and HEATING STOVES to be found. In our assortment will be found all the latest PATTERNS and IMPROVEMENTS, and the reputation of our Stoves is such that any one in want of a good article should purchase none but those manufactured by us, as they will be found the most durable as well as economical. Would call particular attention to our new VOLCANO STOVE, for churches, halls and stores. Over 500 sold in three months. Intended for with or without casing. All who have used them pronounce them superior to any other and far cheaper. Send for Catalogue and Price List. je30

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

Schmidt & Friday,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,
Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal.

JOS. S. FINCH & CO.,
Nos. 185, 187, 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of COPPER DISTILLED PURE RYE WHISKY. Also, dealers in FOREIGN WINES, and LIQUORS, HOPS, &c. mh28:n8

PROFESSIONAL.

JOS. M. GAZZAM..JOHN SHANNON..WM. H. LOWE.
Jos. M. Gazzam & Co.,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLERS AT LAW, Solicitors in Equity and Bankruptcy. OFFICE, No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. je23:y100

G. W. DeCAMP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Has removed to No. 57 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh. Will practice in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, in the State Supreme and all the Courts of Allegheny county, and make collections in most of the adjacent counties. ja29:k73

H. H. McCORMICK,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 68 GRANT STREET.
☞Prompt attention given to all kinds of legal business. ja2:t16

ARCHIBALD BLAKELY,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE,
pg:n90-T Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. B. NEEPER,
ALDERMAN AND EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office, 112 Fifth avenue.
Special attention given to conveyancing and collections, Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages drawn up and all legal business attended to promptly and accurately.

NOTICE—The Fluid which exploded at East Liberty and caused the fire on July 4th, was not WEISENBERGER'S KEYSTONE FLUID, which is sold by LOUTHER & TYSON, No. 34 Smithfield street, but another article. There never has been any explosion of the Keystone Fluid. jul2:f9

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After June 12th, 1870, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Ex.	12.50 am	Mail Train	11.50 am
Mail Train	8.10 am	Fast Line	12.12 am
Brinton Ac.	10.20 am	Cincinnati Ex.	10.00 am
Cincin'ti Ex.	12.35 pm	Pittsb'gh Ex.	2.40 pm
Phila. Express	3.50 pm	Pacific Ex.	10.20 pm
Fast Line	7.10 pm	Way Passn'r	10.20 pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6.30 am	Wall's No. 1	6.20 am
Wall's No. 2	11.51 am	Brin'n Ac No. 1	7.50 am
Wall's No. 3	3.05 pm	Wall's No. 2	8.50 am
Johnstown Ac.	4.05 pm	Johnstown Ac.	9.40 am
Wall's No. 5	6.05 pm	Wall's No. 3	2.20 pm
Wall's No. 4	5.10 pm	Wall's No. 4	4.10 pm
Wilkinsb'g Ac.	8.50 pm	Wall's No. 5	7.20 pm
Wall's No. 6	11.00 pm	Brin'n Ac No. 2	1.20 pm
		Wilkinsb'g Ac.	10.00 pm

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Walls Station every Sunday at 8.50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrives at Walls Station at 2.10 p. m.
For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
je13 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W., and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
From June 12, 1870, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2.28 a m	Fast Line	12.48 a m
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	6.38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10.48 a m
Chicago Mail	6.58 a m	Pacific Ex	12.08 p m
Erie & Y'gn Ex	7.28 a m	Chicago Mail	3.28 p m
Chicago Ex	10.43 a m	Cleveland Ex	3.38 p m
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	2.58 p m	Erie & Y'gn Ex	5.43 p m
Pacific Ex	3.08 p m	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	7.08 p m
W'ellsville Ex.	4.33 p m	C. & St. L. Ex	7.18 p m
Erie Express	4.48 p m	Erie Express	11.18 p m
DEPART FROM ALLEG'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Bea'r Falls Ac.	8.38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6.53 a m
Leetsdale "	10.13 a m	Bea'r Falls "	8.08 a m
"	11.53 a m	Enon "	8.58 a m
New Castle "	2.13 p m	New Castle "	10.23 a m
Enon "	3.28 p m	Leetsdale "	12.53 p m
Leetsdale "	5.13 p m	Bea'r Falls "	2.43 p m
Bea'r Falls "	6.23 p m	Leetsdale "	4.33 p m
Leetsdale "	10.43 p m	"	7.33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	1.13 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9.58 a m

☞Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞Pacific Express arrives daily.
☞Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
☞Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
☞All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS, J. N. McCULLOUGH,
Genl. Pas. & Ticket Agent. Genl. Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after MAY 29, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

(ALLEGHENY TIME.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springd'e No. 1	6.40 a m	Mail	6.55 a m
Freeport No. 1	8.30 a m	Freeport No. 1	9.20 a m
Express	10.20 a m	Claremont Ac.	11.10 a m
Claremont Ac.	1.28 p m	Express	2.20 p m
Freeport No. 2	3.35 p m	Springd'e No. 1	3.05 p m
Mail	5.50 p m	Freeport No. 2	5.20 p m
Springd'e No. 2	6.20 p m	Springd'e No. 2	6.30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 8.00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9.50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12.50 P. M. and arrive at Allegheny Junction at 3.00 P. M.
Through tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near the Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny.
For further particulars apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBERT NEILSON,
my30 Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, June 6th, 1870, 3 through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE PITTSBURGH.	ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH.
Day Express	7.50 A. M.	8.30 P. M.
Night Express	9.00 P. M.	7.00 A. M.
Way Passenger	9.30 A. M.	
Mail Train		6.00 P. M.
Brady's Bend Acc'n	3.25 P. M.	10.20 A. M.
Soda Works	6.15 P. M.	8.10 A. M.
1st Hulton	6.40 A. M.	6.25 A. M.
2d Hulton	3.00 P. M.	9.00 A. M.
3d Hulton	11.00 P. M.	7.20 P. M.
Parnassus	11.45 A. M.	2.30 P. M.
Church	1.00 P. M.	10.10 A. M.

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.
Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways between Pittsburgh and Corry.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.
je13 JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1870, Trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows—city time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail Train	6.50 A.M.	1st McKeesport Ac.	6.40 A.M.
G'nwood Ac	7.10 A.M.	Glenwood Ac	8.00 A.M.
Way Pass'ger	9.05 A.M.	West Newton Ac.	8.35 A.M.
1st McKeesport Ac.	11.00 A.M.	Expr's Tr'n	10.00 A.M.
Expr's Tr'n	3.15 P.M.	2d McKeesport Ac.	2.10 P.M.
West Newton Ac.	4.30 P.M.	Way Passen'r	3.55 P.M.
Braddock's Ac.	5.30 P.M.	Mail Train	6.10 P.M.
2d McKeesport Ac.	6.20 P.M.	Braddocks Ac.	7.00 P.M.
3d McKeesport Ac.	10.40 P.M.	3d McKeesport Ac.	9.50 P.M.
West Newton Church Tr'n	*12.45 P.M.	West Newton Church Tr'n	*10.10 A.M.

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.
D. D. ANGELL,
ju8 Master of Transportation.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, June 11, 1870, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
Pittsburgh Time.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express	12.38 a. m.	12.13 noon
Fast Line	10.48 a. m.	7.18 p. m.
Southern Express	3.23 p. m.	12.13 mid.
Mixed Accommodation	5.43 a. m.	6.25 p. m.
McDonald Accommod'n	11.28 a. m.	7.38 a. m.
Steubenville Accommod.	4.03 p. m.	9.48 a. m.
McDonald Accommod'n	6.05 p. m.	3.13 p. m.
Sunday Church Train	12.58	9.58 a. m.

The 10.48 A. M. Fast Line will leave daily. The 12.13 noon Express arrives daily. All other trains run daily except Sunday.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Sup't., Dennison, Ohio. je13

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Pittsburgh Utility Works,
WEAVER & JONES,
Corner of Juniata and Fulton Streets,
Sixth Ward, Allegheny.
Manufacturers of STAPLE HARDWARE and all kinds LIGHT GREY IRON CASTINGS.
We tender our Goods and services to the Trade at the Lowest Prices, and warrant all our work skillfully finished. Orders solicited.
The attention of Dealers generally is called to our make of BED AND PLATE CASTERS.
WEAVER & JONES.
Address: Pittsburgh Postoffice. my2g:x61

ESTABLISHED 1831.
Logan, Gregg & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
No. 52 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Spring Goods, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Scythes, Snaths, &c.
Merchants are invited to examine our stock when in the city.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

BEAVER FALLS
CUTLERY CO.,
No. 70 Wood Street,
OFFER
Table Knives & Forks,
Pocket Knives,
Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives,
Carving Knives,
Scissors,
Razors,
Putty Knives,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF CUTLERY AT
LOW PRICES.
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,
No. 70 WOOD STREET.
jel PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c.

JOHN T. GRAY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 NINTH STREET.
ja20:t27 (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.
Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle.
Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists, Proprietors.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by GEORGE A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. fe4:d90-TTHS

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

Surety.—Thomas Cuff threatened to do Jas. Dickson violent bodily injury, and in consequence thereof James made information before the Mayor against Cuff for surety. A warrant was issued.

Committed.—Henry Fowzer, charged with the larceny of a watch, and arrested Sunday morning, after a hearing yesterday, was committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at Court.

The Storm.—A two storied frame house in course of erection at Fleming Station on the Fort Wayne Railway was blown down during the storm yesterday morning. It had been almost weatherboarded and the loss will be heavy.

Discharged.—Victor Jones, who was arrested Sunday morning on a charge of larceny, which we published yesterday, was discharged, the evidence being insufficient to warrant the Mayor in holding him to answer at Court.

An unknown man was struck by the immigrant train Sunday evening, near Swissdale Station, on the Pennsylvania Central. He received an ugly gash in the head and was considerably bruised inwardly. He was intoxicated at the time.

At an End.—The inhuman, nefarious, illegal and barbarous work of distributing poison promiscuously through the streets has ceased. Why was it stopped? If it was right it should have been continued and if wrong it should never have been commenced.

School Election.—On Saturday, July 23d, at the meeting of the Board of Lower St. Clair township, Prof. W. T. Lindsay, of West Middletown, Pa., was chosen Principal of the West Liberty schools at a salary of $900—the assistants being chosen at a former meeting.

The City Funds.—The City Treasurer yesterday transferred the balance in his hands, belonging to the city, to the three banks designated as city depositories and the fact was officially reported to Councils, as will appear from the proceedings of that body, published elsewhere.

The Avery Guards.—The new company of colored men, commanded by Capt. George W. Massey, have been christened the "Avery Guards." It is the intention to have the company uniformed in time to take part in the grand demonstration to be made by the colored people in this city in September.

Principal Elected.—On last Saturday evening, July 23d, at a meeting of the School Board in the Miner Street School House, (Prof. Cook, Principal,) Wm. T. Lindsey, of West Middletown, was elected Principal for the coming year. Salary $900. The assistant teachers were elected at a former meeting.

Obituary.—We learn from the Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin* of the 21st inst. that A. B. Hutton, Principal of the Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb, died on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at Stuyvesant, Columbia county, N. Y. Mr. Hutton has occupied the position of Principal of the Institution for over thirty years.

Insulted Him.—Mr. C. A. Hulles was passing Valentine Denhart's saloon, Fifth ward, Allegheny, Sunday morning, when his musings were interrupted by Valentine, who assailed him with all manner of vile and abusive epithets. Yesterday Mr. Hulles called upon Alderman Bowden. The call resulted in a warrant being issued for Valentine's arrest for disorderly conduct.

Knock Down Argument.—Owen Hamlin and Thomas Tagget got into an altercation yesterday on the Franco-Prussian war, and the duty of Irishmen in relation to the same, and to convince Tagget that his position was the correct one, Hamlin knocked him down. Tagget, in order to convince his antagonist of the falsity of his argument, made information before the Mayor, charging Hamlin with assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

A trunk with its contents, valued at one hundred dollars, was the basis of litigation before Alderman McMasters yesterday morning. Mrs. Eva Howard charged Mrs. Kate Smith with the larceny of the trunk. The accused was indignant and claimed that she merely held it as security for a muff which Mrs. Howard had borrowed of her last winter and never returned. The case will be adjusted to-day.

Assaulted a Boy.—Harriet Clark made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging George Neams with assault and battery, alleging that the accused had abused her son. Neams is employed at the Gas Works, and it appears that a number of boys were throwing stones over the walls into the Gas Works, when Neams went out, and catching young Clark, shook him. Neams was arrested, and after a hearing was held to bail for his appearance at Court.

Mr. Edward Martin is a storekeeper at Oakland. Mr. Fred Winkle is a gardener in the locality. An acquaintance sprung up between them and so did a "little william." Mr. Winkle being the debtor. A slight misunderstanding was the result. Mr. Martin, peaceably disposed, and Mr. Winkle, with his war paint on, met at the latter's house to discuss the matter. It had been better they had not met. Mr. M. was driven from the premises, and has sought Alderman McMaster's protection. The suit for assault and battery will be settled to-day.

Took it Out.—Revenge is sweet—sometimes. It was not the case yesterday in the case of Mary Daggett a blooming lass of sweet eighteen. The maternal Daggett had been insulted by Mary Purcell, and the filial heart of the daughter was filled with wrath thereat. She repaired to the Purcell mansion to "take it out" of the offender, but like some other people who go for wool, she was disappointed. She returned home shorn of her chignon and a bald spot on the top of her head. Legal measures were next resorted to, which accounts for the anxiety of Alderman M'Master's police to see Mary who is charged with assault and battery.

Personals.

P. McARDLE, merchant tailor on Smithfield street, leaves for Cape May to-day, to spend a few weeks on the Sea shore.

MR. STEWART, General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and family, leave to-day for Cape May. They will be gone some three weeks.

Mortuary Report.

The following are the number of deaths that occurred during the week ending July 24th; as reported by Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Physician of Board of Health:

Drowning, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Infantum, 9; Consumption, 3; Convulsions, 3; Cyannosis, 1; Debility, 3; Diarrhœa, 2; Disease of the Brain, 3; Disease of the Heart, 1; Liver, 1; General Dropsy, 1; Eclampsia, 1; Emphysema, 2; Fever, 2; Puerperal Fever, 1; Scarlet Fever, 3; Typhoid Fever, 1; Inflamation of Bowels, 1; Inflamation of Brain, 3; Inflamation of Lungs, 1; Inflamation of Stomach, 1; Inanition, 2; Marasmus, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Scrofula, 1; Sunstroke, 1; Thrush Infantile, 1; Unknown, 2; Still Births, 2.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 23; from 1 to 2, 8; from 2 to 5, 4; from 5 to 10, 1; from 10 to 15, 1; from 15 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 5; from 30 to 40, 4; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 1.

Males, 28; Females, 28; White 54; Colored, 2; Total 56.

College Commencement.

The annual commencement exercises of Washington and Jefferson Colleges at Washington will begin on next Sabbath evening, on which the Baccalaurate sermon to the Senior class will be delivered by Rev. Jas. I. Brownson, D. D., of Washington. On Tuesday evening the address before the Student's Christian Association will be delivered by Rev. S. J. M. Eaton, D. D., of Franklin, Pa. On Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, the re-union of the Literary Societies will be held. On Wednesday evening, Hon. A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, will deliver the address before the Literary exercises; on Wednesday evening, at ten o'clock P. M., the Alumni Re-union will take place, and on Thursday morning the Commencement exercises of the graduating class will be given. The class of 1870 numbers nine, as follows: *Scientific*—H. G. Eagleson, G. B. Orlady, S. D. Trussell. *Academical*—A. T. Bell, Griffith H. Humphrey, Jos. H. Lawrence, Henry R. McDonald, John De Coe Marvin, Berkey H. Patterson.

A DISCOVERY.

A Girl That Wasn't a Girl.

About eight months ago a sprightly, prepossessing boy about seventeen years of age, came to this city from Philadelphia and obtained employment in a respectable family. He was not only exceedingly bright and intelligent but was well educated for a boy of his age, and his manner about the house in which he was employed made such a favorable impression upon the mistress of the establishment that she took quite a fancy to him, and according to his statement she induced him to cast off his "unmentionables" and don female "toggery." He was known as "Lulu Johnson," and was regularly installed in the house as a female servant, no one, it appears, about the establishment doubting his sex, or knowing but what he was what his dress indicated, except the mistress.

In this way matters continued for a considerable length of time, even up until one day last week when "Lulu" thinking he was not receiving full compensation for his labor, concluded to leave his new home and seek another, and when he left by some unaccountable means, a breast pin and pair of earrings valued at $7, the property of Mrs. C., the lady of the house, left with him. The husband on hearing of the departure of "Lulu" and the loss of the jewelry, made information before the Mayor charging "Lulu" with larceny. A warrant was issued, and placed in the hands of Officer Moon, who found him employed in a saloon on Wood street, but to his surprise "Lulu" was a boy. When informed that he was wanted at the Mayor's office on a charge of stealing jewelry, he frankly stated to the officer, who thought still that Lulu was a girl and had donned the male attire to escape detection, that he was the identical "Lulu" Johnson he was in search of but that he was not a girl, neither had he stolen the jewelry, but had taken it as compensation for services performed while in the house. The officer was willing to believe a part of the story but not all of it. He could not be persuaded that "Lulu" was a boy, not a bit of it. "Lulu" was taken to the Mayor's office, and after satisfying his Honor that he was what his apparrel indicated, he gave a full statement of the affair. The prosecutor was present but could not be convinced but what "Lulu" was a girl. The jewelry was returned and "Lulu" allowed to return to the saloon at which he was employed, with a promise to return to the Mayor's office this morning at 10 o'clock for a hearing, so the matter ended.

Entire change of Indian performances at Burnell's Museum.

CITY COUNCILS.

Petitions and Communications—Reports of Committees—Ordinances and Resolutions—The Unexpended Balance.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Council of the city of Pittsburgh was held yesterday, Monday, July 25, 1870.

Select Council.

The following members were present: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Armstrong, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, Edwards, Friday, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, House, Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, McCarthy, Phillips, Rees, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley Thompson, Wainwright and White.

On motion, Mr. Gross was called to the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Morrow, a petition from John Flinn, for permission to repair a frame stable.

Petition received and permission granted.

Mr. Liddell, a petition for privilege to erect an ironclad building on Twenty-seventh and Railroad streets. Accompanying which was an ordinance granting the privilege.

Petition received, and the ordinance read three times and passed.

Mr. McEwen, a petition for grading Erin street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Schmidt, a petition for the opening of Quary street, and changing its name to Race street, accompanying which was an ordinance providing for the same.

Petition received and the ordinance read three times and passed.

Mr. Kirk, a petition asking that the plan of Mowry avenue be reconsidered. Accepted.

Mr. Burgwin moved a reconsideration of the action of Councils on the adoption of the above plan.

Mr. Brown raised the point of order that the matter had passed out of the control of Councils, and that a motion to reconsider must be made before final action had been taken by both branches of Council.

Mr. Morrow moved that the clerk be instructed to bring the paper or plan into Council. No action.

The chair decided that the motion was in order.

The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider which was adopted.

Mr. Kirk offered a resolution referring the report relative to Staunton and Mowry avenues back to the Survey Committee for reconsideration.

Mr. Gross, Mr. Little in the chair, presented a resolution instructing the Water Committee to have water pipe laid from Fifth avenue to Penn avenue by way of Shady Lane, and also for the construction of cisterns as a protection against fire. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Murdoch, an ordinance for grading Wilkins avenue. Passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Scully, a resolution instructing the Survey Committee to lay out and open Boundary street. Read three times and passed.

CITY FINANCES.

Mr. Phillips, from the Finance Committee, presented a statement from the Treasurer showing the condition of the Treasury on the first of July, as follows:

Receipts and expenditures on general account from February 1, 1870, to July 22d, 1870, inclusive:

Receipts		$608,061 65
Expenditures		451,346 93
Balance		$156,714 72
Balance in Municipal Sink'g F'nd		128,698 76
"	" Old City	5,678 92
"	" Lawrenceville	138 47
"	" Collins Township	20 42
"	" Liberty "	11 10
"	" Peebles "	132 50
"	" Pitt "	201 98
Deposited in three Banks		$291,603 87
Or in each Bank		$ 97,201 29

The books of the City Treasurer were produced to show that the money had been deposited as follows:

In National Trust Co	$97,201 29
In Allegheny National Bank	97,201 29
In Iron City National Bank	97,201 29
Total	$291,603 87

The report was received.

Mr. Kehew presented the following:

Resolved, That steps be taken immediately to provide for salaries for clerks in the Treasurer's office.

Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. Burgwin moved that the above statement be referred to the Finance Committee with instructions to report to Council whether the ordinanne providing for the safe keeping of the city funds has been complied with.

Mr. Littell moved that the statement presented be considered the report of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Phillips moved to amend the motion of Mr. Burgwin by referring the matter to a special Committee of five.

The amendment was adopted and Messrs. Burgwin and Lloyd were appointed from Select Council, and Messrs. Barton, J. Fleming and Oliver, Jr., from Common Council.

LAWRENCEVILLE DEBT.

Mr. Phillips, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the following communication from the Controller, relative to the separate indebtedness of the borough of Lawrenceville:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Finance Committee, held March 12, 1870, a sub-committee was appointed to investigate the indebtedness of the late borough of Lawrenceville. The report of said committee has been presented and approved by the Finance Committee, and they have directed me to present it to you, with the request that you authorize the Controller to apply the sum of $15,431.15 of the money received by the sale of bonds for the retiring of matured and maturing indebtedness to the payment of the said Lawrenceville claims.

R. J. McGOWAN,
Controller.

Accompanying the above was a resolution instructing the Controller to draw a warrant for the amount above stated, for the liquidation of the indebtedness of the borough of Lawrenceville.

Accompanying the above was the report of the sub-committee, which was read and received.

The resolution was read three times and passed finally.

The bid of S. Musgrave for putting up signs and letter boxes was read, and the Controller authorized to certify a warrant in his favor for the amount of bill.

The petition of Samuel Hastings for the settlement of a claim for the putting down of a board walk was referred to the Street Committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Lloyd presented the report of the water committee for the month of June, accompanying which was an ordinane providing for an abatement of 50 per cent. on water tax in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards. The committee report adversely to the passage of the ordinance.

The report was received and adopted, and the ordinance laid over for the present.

Mr. Kirk moved that the report be printed in the official papers of the city. Adopted.

Mr. Kirk presented the report of the committee on Allegheny wharf, which sets forth that the receipts from the wharf for the month of June, 1870, were nothing.

The report was accepted, and on motion of Mr. Phillips was directed to be printed and the vouchers called for.

Mr. Jones presented the report of the Committee on Roads, which sets forth that the expenditures of the Committee to July 1st, 1870, were $11,902 40, leaving a balance of $18,097 60 in the appropriation.

The report was received and accepted.

Mr. Jones also presented a report of the viewers on the opening of Tustin street, which was approved.

Also an ordinance providing for the grading of a portion of Madison street. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Phillips called up an ordinance providing for the construction of a sewer on Third street. Presented and passed to a second reading at a previous meeting.

The question was discussed at considerable length after which the yeas and nays were called on the final passage of the ordinance with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Burgwin, Devlin, Edwards, Friday, Gross, Herron, House, Kehew, Kirk, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murray, McCarthy, Phillips, Rees, Scully. Total—19.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Coffin, Glenn, Hartman, E. P. Jones, Laufman, Liddell, Murdoch, McEwen, McMahon, Schmidt, Seeley, Thompson, White. Total—15.

So the ordinance was adopted.

Mr. Burgwin presented a resolution instructing the Street Commissioners to place safeguards on Second avenue at different points in compliance with a resolution adopted some months since. Adopted.

Mr. McEwen called up an ordinance for grading, paving and opening Miller street passed to a second reading at a previous meeting, and moved its final passage. The ordinance was passed finally.

An ordinance passed in Common Council to open each alley was taken up and laid over for the present, on motion of Mr. Morrow.

Mr. Jones, a petition for opening Webster avenue, in the Thirteenth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Burgwin presented a petition for the opening and grading of Fortieth street, and an ordinance providing for the same. The petition was received and the ordinance adopted.

On motion Council adjourned.

Common Council.

Called to order at half past two o'clock by President Tomlinson. Members present:

Messrs. Arthurs, Barton, Beckman, Black, Booth, Bradley, Carroll, Caskey, Chalmers, Diamond, Duff, Edwards, Faxon, Fedder, Fleming, J., Hare, Jahn, Kohne, Lang, Leonard, Mattern, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Moseley, McCoy, McGann, McKelvey, Oliver, Jr., Oliver, Sr., Pender, Preston, Seibert, Seiferth, Seitz, Shidle, Sims, Snodgrass, Wallace and President Tomlinson.

Minutes read and approved.

OLD BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, Jr., the rules were suspended and old business from Select Council first considered.

The following was acted upon: Resolution for sewer drop in S. C., referred to Street Committee, C. C. concurred; Petition of Ormsby Passenger Railway for right of way over certain streets, in S. C. referred to Railroad Committee, C. C. concurred; Communication from City Controller, in S. C. accepted, C. C. concurred; Report of Committee on Gas accompanied by a resolution authorizing the use of gas lamps as an advertising medium, in S. C. resolution passed, C. C. concurred; Ordinance giving Tomlinson & McKee privilege to erect an iron clad building, in S. C. read three times and passed, C. C. concurred; ordinance granting Alex. P. Logan a similar privilege as above, in S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; ordinance opening Linden street, in S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; resolution for payment of election officers, in S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; ordinance for opening Lang avenue, in S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; petition for opening Smallman street, in S. C. referred to the Street Committee, C. C. concurred; ordinance for opening Fifth avenue extension, in S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; ordinance repealing an ordinance for opening Valley street from Forty to Forty-ninth streets, in S. C. referred to Street Committe, C. C. concurred; ordinance appointing a viewer on opening of Forbes street, in S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; report of Committee on Gas authorizing erection of new lamps, in S. C. approved, C. C. concurred; report of Committee on Railroad and Monongahela wharf, S. C. read and accepted, C. C. concurred; report of Market Committee, S. C. accepted, C. C. concurred; petition of river men for regulation of speed of boats; S. C. referred to Monongahela Wharf Committee to report an ordinance, C. C. concurred; remonstrance against sewer on Third street, S. C. referred to Street Committee, C. C. concurred; report of Road Committee, S. C. read, accepted, C. C. concurred; ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Bank alley, Eighth ward, S. C. passed, C. C. non concurred and laid over; petition for grading, paving and curbing of Peach alley, S. C. referred to Street Committee, C. C. concurred; petition for public sewer in Third ward, S. C. referred to Street Committee, C. C. concurred; petition of Hazlewood, Blackstock and others in regard to city business tax on sales made by cattle brokers, S. C. referred to Finance Committee, C. C. concurred; petition for road in Twenty-second ward, in S. C. referred to Survey Committee, C. C. concurred; petition in relation to awnings, S. C. referred to Street Committee, C. C. concurred; petition for opening Anderson street, Thirteenth ward, S. C. referred to Road Committee, S. C. concurred; petition of Daniel Duffy, asking for payment of amount due him for grading Mahon street, S. C. ordered to be paid, S. C. concurred; ordinance changing name of Mason street to Camp street, S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; bill of Stewart McKee for $25,69, over assessments on Wylie avenue grading, S. C. referred to Street Committee, C. C. concurred; remonstrance against the widening of Forty-second street, S. C. referred to Street Committee, S. C. concurred; petition of property holders for the opening of Fifth avenue extension, in S. C. accepted, C. C. concurred; ordinance for payment of assessments, S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; petition for opening of Dallas avenue, S. C. accepted, C. C. concurred; petition for opening Webster avenue, S. C. referred to Committee on Roads, C. C. concurred; ordinance for granting Martin Fronmer the right to erect an ironclad building in the Sixth ward, S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; ordinance granting Messrs. Dickson, Marshall & Co., the right to erect an ironclad addition to their foundry, S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; remonstrance against opening of Valley street, S. C. accepted, C. C. concurred; petition for water pipe, S. C. referred to Water Committee, C. C. concurred; resolution for an ordinance prohibiting the driving of cattle on Fifth avenue, passed in S. C.; C. C. concurred; resignation of F. Slataper, S. C. accepted, C. C. concurred; resolution asking Mr. Slataper to reconsider his action, S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; remonstrance against grading and paving Try street, S. C. referred to Committee on Streets, C. C. concurred.

The desk was now clear of old business, and new was taken up.

WAR MURMURS.

Mr. Morgan offered the following:

WHEREAS, We have heard with regret that the red planet of war that so lately set upon the Potomac has risen again upon the Rhine, and

WHEREAS, The German nation is so closely bound to us by the strongest ties of relationship and blood, and have always been in favor of the largest liberty for the largest number, and are in the true sense of the word Republicans, as about two hundred thousand wore the blue during our recent struggle for the preservation of the Union, therefore

Resolved, While we acknowledge the many acts of kindness extended to our country, by the French nation during the infancy of the Republic, and will always revere the memory of Lafayette, we utterly detest and despise this usurper of the French crown, this muzzler of a free press, this murderer of French Republicanism, and this chronic disturber of the peace of Europe, who styles himself Napoleon the Third, Emperor of the French.

Resolved, That we extend to the United German nation our heartfelt sympathies, and bid them go forward until the Imperial despot of France shall be driven from Europe, and the nation regain the liberties of which he has robbed them.

After the reading of the resolutions Mr. McKelvy moved their adoption, and the forwarding of a copy to King William of Prussia, which was carried with applause.

Mr. Carroll, a remonstrance against granting the Ormsby Passenger Railway the right of way on Third avenue. Referred to Railroad Committee.

Mr. Hare, an ordinance amending section 10, city code so as to strike out the word night and insert policeman, so that all police, day or night, can make arrests for corner loafing. Laid on the table.

Mr. Pender, a communication from Mrs. Magee in relation to the extension of Federal street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Snodgrass, a resolution for stone crossings on corner of Wylie and Washington avenues. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Chalmers, a petition for flag stone crossing on Fulton street, at junction of Webster avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Moore, petition for gas lamps on Crawford street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Oliver, Jr., petition for water pipes on Wylie avenue. Referred to Water Committee.

Also, petition for a gas lamp on corner Cassett and Cliff streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

Also, petition for repeal of ordinance opening Roberts street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, petition for approval of report of viewers on Roberts street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Diamond, ordinance for grading, paving and curbing of Twenty-sixth street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. McKelvy, petition of David Rhob asking for a water pipe on Twenty-seventh street. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. McKelvey, a resolution in regard to a fire plug corner of Smallman and Twenty-ninth streets, Twelfth ward. Passed.

Mr. Jones, petition from Messrs. Donnelly and Keating, asking that $555.94 which is due them for grading Dinwiddie street be paid.

Mr. Barton, petition for a board walk on Roup street, Road Committee; also, petition for opening of Roup street, 22nd ward. Referred to Road Committee.

Also, ordinance for a steam ferry at foot of Brady street, 14th ward. Referred to Monongahela Wharf Committee.

Mr. J. Fleming, remonstrance against the opening of Federal street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Jones, resolution for the building of three flights of stairs from Boyd's Hill. Passed.

Mr. Duff, petition for opening of Wylie avenue east from Jones line to Herron avenue. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. Wallace, ordinance for the opening of O'Hara street. Passed.

Mr. McCoy, a petition for a street crossing on Butler street. Referred to Street Committee, with power to act.

THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Streets, presented a report, accompanied by the following business, which were disposed of as noted: An ordinance opening Webster street from Grant to Seventh street. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally; ordinance for grading and paving of Boyd street from Forbes to Locust streets. Passed finally; ordinance opening a public street in the rear of lots fronting on Wylie avenue, from Devillier's street to Sweeney's alley. Passed finally; one for opening Arch street from Kirkpatrick to Cliff streets, laid over; one for grading, paving and curbing of Forty-second street from Butler to Davidson streets, passed finally; report of viewers on Webster avenue, approved; resignation of William Reinhart as viewer on Federal street, accepted; ordinance authorizing the vacation of Kirkpatrick street between Wylie avenue and Webster street, passed finally; for grading, paving and curbing of Twenty-third street from Penn to Liberty streets, passed finally; report of viewers on Roberts street, approved; report of viewers on Fifth avenue, approved.

NEW SURVEYS.

Mr. Oliver, Jr., of the Survey Committee, reported several surveys, and the following are the plans submitted:

Plan of grades on Wilkins, Wylie, Webster and Bedford avenues, and plans of grade of Chauncey, Jones, Morgan and Francis streets.

The expenditures to July 1st were four thousand five hundred ninety-nine dollars and forty-five cents.

The report was accepted and the plans approved.

Mr. Oliver, Jr., also presented a resolution authorizing the laying of a flagstone crossing on Centre avenue, at Fulton street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Black called up the ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Pine alley. Passed.

Mr. Morgan, a petition from citizens of the Twenty-first ward praying that the Survey Committee revise the survey made on Meadow street in that ward. It was referred to the Survey Committee.

MORE OLD BUSINESS.

An ordinance changing the grade of Penn avenue, in S. C. referred to Survey Committee, C. C. concurred; Remonstrance against the opening of North street, in S. C. referred to the Street Committee, C. C. concurred; Petition for an armory for the East Liberty Greys, in S. C. referred to Committee on City Property, C. C. concurred; communication relative to special tax in Liberty township, S. C. referred to Finance Committee, C. C. concurred; petition for leave to erect telegraph poles, in S. C. accepted and privilege granted, C. C. concurred; protest against the opening of Granville street, in S. C. referred to Street Committee, C. C. concurred; remonstrance against the grading and paving of Reed street, S. C. referred to Committee on Streets, C. C. concurred; ordinance extending width of North street at forty feet. In C. C., June 6th, passed, S. C., June 27th, referred to Ordinance Committee, C. C. receded and concurred; resolution requesting City Attorney to give an opinion whether the city is liable to refund the tolls collected at any toll houses within the corporation limits—the city not having purchased the roads, S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; ordinance appointing viewers on Main street, S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; reports of viewers on Roup street and on Herron avenue, S. C. approved, C. C. concurred.

Mr. Pender presented a resolution for a flag stone crossing on the corner of High and Wylie streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Adjourned.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Saturday, July 23, 1870:

William Clayton to John Meyer, July 23, 1870; 20 by 120 feet Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, with buildings	$12,000
Joseph McElherron to James Gormley, April 22, 1870; 9 acres and 125 perches in Stowe township	$9,711
Charles A. F. McIntyre to Robert J. Law, June 20, 1870; 20 by 100 feet on Rebecca street, Second ward, Allegheny, with buildings	$6,000
Agnes Wallace to Herman Randel, July 8, 1870; 13 acres, 2 roods and 12 perches in Snowden township	$1,500
Jacob Altenbach to Ludwig Schmidt, July 12, 1870; 17 by 100 feet on Penn street, Pittsburgh, with buildings	$6,500
Samuel S. Boggs to Gotleib Lehmann, May 17, 1870; lot No. 6 in Boggs' plan of borough of Mount Washington	$1,200
James Crown to Jacob Hahn, April 19, 1870; lot No. 33 and part of lot No. 34 in John McKee's plan of the borough of Birmingham, with buildings	$2,200
Jonathan Gallagher to Frederick Freyermuth, July 8, 1870; 1 acre and 73 perches in Reserve township	$2,830
Thomas Mellon to Samuel P. Hollis, June 18, 1870; lots No. 9, 10, 13 and 14, in Mellon's plan, Lower St. Clair township	$3,693 75

Also received the commission of A. G. Lucas, Notary Public for Pittsburgh.

Unfortunate Pair.

This morning about one o'clock a couple of travelers, a man and woman, arrived at the lock-up and requested lodgings. The man gave his name as John Roether, and said the woman accompanying him was his mother, who was deaf and dumb. They arrived at Castle Garden in October, 1869, and immediately went to Jackson, Mississippi, accompanied by about five hundred other emigrants, to secure work on the plantations. Here he says they were cheated and half starved, and after losing all their money turned out. He started on his way back to Washington to see if he could not obtain redress. He was furnished with lodgings, and with his companion will resume the journey this morning.

New Scalp Scene by White Cloud and his Troupe at Burnell's Museum.

Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, has just received a large assortment of linens and alpaccas, also a complete assortment of goods for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. tf

Medicine Man by White Cloud and Troupe at Burnell's Museum.

FIELD SPORTS.

The Athletics and Atlantics Yesterday—Union Park Crowded—An Unfinished Game—How the Atlantics were Polished Off.

Nobody expected when the celebrated Athletic Base Ball Club visited us that any of our organizations would be able to win victory from it. There was good reason for this in the fact that our players are not professionals, while the foreigners are of that class. It is their business, and yet it was thought an exciting and passably close game might be played, which could not but reflect credit upon our players, although they were defeated.

With this expectation in view, a large company gathered at Union Park yesterday afternoon. The Athletics had for their opponents, the Atlantics of Allegheny, who are rivals with the old Allegheny for the championship of Western Pennsylvania. The latter club relied for making a good score, upon the possession of Brosey—a very swift pitcher who has gained considerable notoriety in Base Ball circles. They had practiced however, and all went to the field in as good condition and spirits as the most sanguine could have desired.

The Athletics appeared in their new uniform, looking fresh and bright and thoroughly ready for play.

Shortly before three o'clock all the preliminaries were arranged. Mr. J. A. Wilson, of the Franklin Club, Franklin, Pa., was chosen umpire.

The Atlantics won the toss and the Athletics were sent to the bat.

The visitors, by good batting succeeded with little difficulty in making 15 runs. The Atlantics scored one when they went to the bat. This discrepancy at once told on the players. The Athletics seemed to feel they had an easy victory before them, and played carelessly. The Atlantics were somewhat abashed and lost their usual vim. The game went on without much spirit after that, until the falling rain put a stop to the play. The Athletics were at the bat and had made two runs in their sixth inning when the umpire called game on the fifth inning, the score standing as follows:

ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	ATLANTIC.	O.	R.
Reach, 2d b	2	3	Stopple, c	2	1
McBride, p	2	3	Boose, l f	1	1
Malone, c	3	2	Drummond, 2d b	2	0
Fisler, 1st b	2	1	Sullivan, c f	1	0
Sensenderfer, c f	3	2	Brosie, p	2	0
Berry, c f	1	3	Lilliefield, s s	2	0
Radcliff, s s	1	3	Page, 1st b	1	0
Rechtel, l f	1	3	Hays, l f	2	0
Pratt, 3d b	0	4	Archibald, 3d b	2	0
	15	24		15	2

INNINGS.

Athletic	15,	4,	1,	1,	3	—24
Atlantic	1,	0,	1,	0,	0	—2

Bases on clean hit—Athletics, 17; Atlantics, 3.

Bases on errors—Athletics, 11; Atlantics, 3. Left on bases—Athletics, 2; Atlantics, 2.

Time of game one hour and twenty-five minutes.

There was nothing especially worthy in the play on either side. Of the Athletics Sensenderfer and Fisler, were the favorites, and made the best play. Stopple of the Atlantics carried the palm on his side. The Athletics displayed wonderful skill at batting which was the only noticeable feature of the game. Altogether it was not what had been expected and the spectators were sorely disappointed. Perhaps if the rain had not interfered it might have proven more interesting toward the close, but as it was there was such a manifest difference in the clubs that the play excited but little interest.

At the close the Athletics expressed a willingness to have a game, if possible, with the Allegheny on their return from their western tour. They go to Chicago to play the Red Stockings to-morrow.

While the game was in progress a party of young men attempted to steal into the Park by climbing over the fence. They were observed by the officer, who warned them off. Instead of complying with the demand, they attempted to thrash him. They failed. The lock-up received them, and last evening appeared before Mayor Callow. John Miller, one of them, was fined $30 and costs, and Louis Shafer, the other, $20 and costs, which each handed over. This was the only incident which occurred to mar the order on the ground.

TROUBLE BREWING.

A City Contractor Collecting Paving Assessments.

From a little conversation held yesterday between two of our leading city officials in the presence of our reporter, relative to the collection of certain assessments for street paving, we are inclined to the belief that there is trouble brewing somewhere, and that it is likely to settle heavily upon a certain street contractor.

It appears that a certain street was ordered to be graded and paved by city ordinance, and the contract was awarded to a well-known contractor, who in due time completed the job, but for some cause there was a slight "hitch" on the part of some of the property owners about paying their assessments. The fact was made known to Councils, and out of compassion for the contractor, who, it was stated, was in great need of his money, the Controller was instructed to draw a warrant in his favor for $6,000 which was paid out of the contingent fund with the understanding of course that the money would be replaced in said fund when collected from the property holders.

Even this it would seem did not satisfy the aforesaid collector and notwithstanding the fact that the City Treasurer is the proper person to collect the assessments in all cases, he (the contractor) constituted himself a collector and proceeded to collect assessments made upon several persons for paving the street, referred to.

Within the past week two parties, one against whom there was an assessment of $1,200, and the other of $1,300, having been notified by the Treasurer to "pay up," appeared at the Treasurer's office and presented the contractor's receipts, one for $1,200, and the other for $1,300. The parties were informed by the Treasurer that the city did not recognize the receipt of the contractor and that they would be required to pay the full amount of their assessments, and upon their refusal to pay, the claims were put in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection.

These, it appears, are not the only cases in which this contractor is concerned. We learn that suits have been instituted by the Solicitor and leins filed against some twenty-seven persons who have paid the amount of their assessments to the contractor and hold his receipt for the same. The receipts won't save them, and their only remedy will be to proceed against the contractor. Whether he has settled the matter or how he proposes to compromise, we are unable to say, but from the tone of the conversation between the city officials alluded to at the beginning of this article, we are inclined to believe that there is trouble brewing. We await the result.

The Prettiest Woman in New York. Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrined at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world. TTHS.

New Worship Dance at Burnell's Museum by White Cloud and his Troupe.

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable, light, nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers. T

New War Dance at Burnell's Museum by White Cloud and his Troupe.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Omaha *Tribune* appeared yesterday.

—The thermometer at Omaha yesterday indicated 98 degrees.

—Four or five vessels will be added to our European squadron.

—Thos. S. Stone, of Cincinnati, was drowned at Bedford, Mass., Saturday, while bathing.

—The German citizens of Toronto, Canada, intend to hold a meeting in sympathy with Prussia.

—An immense meeting of Germans was held last night at Buffalo to sympathize with Prussia in the coming war.

—John Wilson, late inspector of steamboats, and the oldest steamboat man in the West, died at Nashville on Sunday.

—Capt. Shufeldt will command the expedition to survey the Nicaragua and Tehuantepec canal route and leaves in September.

—Newman's wheelbarrow factory at Milton Landing, on the Hudson, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Loss, $30,000; insurance $10,000.

—It is announced that Gen. Robt. E. Lee will accept the Presidency of the Staunton Valley Railroad in connection with his duties as President of Washington College.

—Two workmen were killed yesterday noon by the fall of the Lowell, Mass., grain elevator. It was reported three others were buried in the ruins. Two dead bodies were recovered.

—Commissioner Douglass advises collectors that dividends declared due August 1st, 1870, are subject to two and a half per cent., and dividends declared prior to that date to a tax of five per cent.

—The West India Cable Company's steamer Suffolk, accompanied by Spanish gunboats, arrived off Batabano yesterday. Preparations were being made to immediately lay the shore end of the cable.

—A large meeting of Germans to sympathize with Prussia was held last night at Washington city. Subscriptions will be raised to aid the wounded and widows and orphans of the war.

—Lady Franklin, in reference to the general desire of the citizens, held a reception at Burnett House, Cincinnati, yesterday afternoon. Many took advantage of the occasion to pay their respects to her.

—More than six hundred Germans have handed in their names to Consul Clausenius, of the North German Confederation, at Chicago, signifying their wish to be sent to Germany to join the German army.

—On Sunday one hundred and fifty Chinamen on a plantation near New Orleans, becoming dissatisfied, seized Cumming, the Chinese contractor, and held him as a hostage. He was released by the police and the ringleaders arrested.

—Moses H. Bentley, colored Messenger of the Georgia House of Representatives, was shot and killed by Malcom Claiborne, colored Representative from Burke county, yesterday morning, at Atlanta. The shooting was the result of a private quarrel. Bentley was jailed.

—A young man named Heiss, a wealthy and respected citizen of Louisville, Kentucky, attempted suicide Sunday evening by shooting himself with a pistol. The ball entered his left side, grazing his heart. He is still alive, with but slight hopes of his recovery. No cause is assigned.

—The Republican Central Committee of Tennessee have put in nomination the following ticket for Supreme Judges: Samuel Milligan and Zenophen Wheeler, for East Tennessee, John Trimble and W. H. Wesner, for Middle Tennessee, and Alvin Hawkins and Wm. Smith, for West Tennessee.

Facts and Figures.

The Singer Manufacturing Company in 1869 sold 86,781—eighty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-one machines. These figures, and those given below, are from sworn returns (to which any one can have access) made to the receiver, appointed by the owners of valuable Sewing Machine Patents, who license most of the companies of lesser importance.

In 1869 the Singer Manufacturing Company

	Machines.
Sold over the Leavitt Sewing Machine Co	86,010
Sold over the Parham Sewing Machine Co	85,640
Sold over the Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Co	85,442
Sold over the Ætna Sewing Machine Co	82,233
Sold over the American Button Hole Co	78,989
Sold over the Empire Sewing Machine Co	78,081
Sold over the Florence Sewing Machine Co	73,120
Sold over the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co	69,580
Sold over the Weed Sewing Machine Co	67,091
Sold over the Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Co	51,593
Sold over the two Howe Companies	41,781
Sold over the Wheeler & Wilson and Eliptic Companies combined	7,915

It is a fact, and the figures show it, that the sales of 1869 far exceed those of our rivals in trade. It is also a fact, that we sold last year over FORTY THOUSAND machines more than we did two years ago. It is also another fact, that these increased sales are owing to the great and growing popularity of our New Family Sewing Machine.

This machine is capable of a range and variety of work such as was once thought impossible to perform by machinery. We claim, and can show that it is the cheapest, most beautiful, delicately arranged, nicely adjusted, easily operated and smoothly running of all the Family Sewing Machines. It is remarkable not only for the range and variety of its sewing, but also for the variety and different kinds of texture which it will sew with equal facility and perfection, using silk twist, linen or cotton thread, fine or coarse, making the INTERLOCKED ELASTIC STITCH, alike on both sides of the fabric sewn. Thus beaver cloth, or leather, may be sewn with great strength and uniformity of stitch, and in a moment, this willing and never-wearying instrument may be adjusted for fine work on gauze or gossamer tissue, or the tucking, or tarletan, or ruffling, or almost any other work which delicate fingers have been known to perform.

Another valuable improvement on Singer's Machines is the patent wooden bobbins made to fit the shuttles and wound with spool cotton. Persons who are using sewing machines will appreciate the value of this invention.

Being wound much more smoothly than is possible to do by hand, they will produce a more regular and perfect stitch. Besides this advantage, there is a great saving in time, trouble, and wear and tear of machine. The cost is about the same per hundred yards as when purchased on the ordinary spools.

The general agents for the Singer in Pittsburgh are Messrs. Straw & Morton, at No. 20 Sixth street, where all persons are invited to call and see the Singer in operation.

Fishing at Thousand Island.

A gossippy correspondent of the Cincinnati *Chronicle* gives an entertaining sketch of the delight of fishing among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence:

The fishermen here have splendid boats, supply you with all the necessary tackle, and act as guides to the fishing grounds, as well as guide you in and out of the labyrinths of islands that seem hopelessly complex to the stranger. The landlord makes a specialty of fixing up nice lunches, and the oarsmen agree, before leaving the hotel, at what particular island, six or ten miles away, the party will meet at one o'clock. And to this point, leaded with bass, pickerel, and muskallonge, we tend about the appointed hour. The boatmen are experienced cooks, and soon the lunch is spread, the coffee boiling, and the odor of frying pickerel and broiling bass increases the already vigorous appetites.

The water is beautifully clear, and at a depth of ten feet you can see the white rocks that mark a large portion of its bottom. It abounds in fish. Black bass, pickerel, and muskallonge are kinds mostly captured by the hook. The muskallonge is thought to be of the finest flavor, and most sought after by the fishermen—perhaps the more from the idea that they are a gamier fish, and are more seldom caught than others, and require more careful management after they are hooked to save them for your string. The largest fish I caught was a pickerel, which weighed six and a half pounds. The bass ranged from one to four pounds.

The style of fishing here is mostly by trolling. Two poles are set, with lines each one hundred feet long. These you need not handle, except when the fish strikes them. The third line of one hundred and twenty-five feet from the stern, you hold in the hand as you go sailing around rocks, cliffs, and through the shady little bays that every few moments open up to the beholder. I have never had finer fishing, or more enjoyed the scenery, than upon the great St. Lawrence. I have been accustomed to call the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, but the St. Lawrence, ranging from eight to ten miles in width and five to ten times the average depth of either—neither rising or falling more than a few feet from one year's end to the other—makes either of them but sewers in comparison.

Temperance in Spain.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Spain says "dissipation in this country is exceptional. The general beverage with the people is water, and the painter of Spanish life who could represent a square in Seville without the figure of a man bearing a huge vase filled with the drink of pristine man, and in the act of shouting 'Agua!' to passers-by, would be guilty of a heavy sin of omission. Hence I was not a little surprised to see in a kiosk at Cadiz, erected for the sale of Protestant tracts, &c., our well-known teetotal publication, the *British Workman*, translated in Spanish, and converted into 'El Obrero'—so as to appeal in a cosmopolitan spirit to the workman in general, as distinguished from the workman British. It struck me that to preach abstinence to a people already drinking nothing but water was rather an odd direction of missionary enterprise. Some publication of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would more directly hit a blot in the Spanish character, but I would rather not be the keeper of a kiosk in Andalusia where a tract against bull fighting was sold.

A LITTLE TOWN in Sweden named Upsala, has possession of a curious and renowned MS. It is a translation of the Bible into the original Gothic, and the best authorities claim that it was written toward the end of the fifth or the commencement of the sixth century, at Verden, on the Ruhr, and its authenticity was at once established. It was taken to Prague, but the Swedes took it away in 1648, and carried it to Stockholm; thence it was taken to Holland, and was brought back again for Sweden by the Chancellor de la Gardie, for $400. He had it magnificently bound in a solid silver cover, and in 1859 presented it to the University of Upsala. It is written in silver, in common parchment. The headings and a few principal passages are in gold. It is rich in Byzantine tracery of symbolical devices. It numbers 330 leaves, with twenty lines to each page. Only two punctuation marks are used throughout—the period and the colon.

THE London *Saturday Review* says: "A trifling incident, yet one illustrating in a characteristic manner the way in which our trans-Atlantic cousins worship genius, came under our notice last week. A party of Americans were standing around the grave of Charles Dickens, in Westminster Abbey—a grave yet decorated with flowers. They began poking at them through the rails with their umbrellas, and managed to secure a fragile and fading memorial, which will doubtless be treasured across the Atlantic."

GEN. WM. A. LEECH, Register of Wills at Philadelphia, died in that city on Wednesday morning, from the effects of a disease contracted in the army. He was born in 1832, entered West Point in 1850, entered the army as major of the first regiment organized in Philadelphia and participated in more than thirty battles. Was imprisoned at Libby, Danville and Salisbury and served, after his release, until the close of the war. He was a brother-in-law of the hero Lieutenant John T. Greble who fell at Big Bethel.

WAR IN EUROPE will increase very materially the values of American products. Pier, Dannals & Co. have not yet raised the price of cream ale, although the demand for it is greater than ever.

German Meeting in Cincinnati—Sending Men Owing Service to Prussia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, July 25.—A meeting of Germans was held to-night at Turner Hall to consider the subject of sending to Prussia men owing service in the Prussian army. A committee was appointed to collect funds to pay for the transportation of those willing to go. The meeting did not give credence to the report that the Consuls of North German States are authorized to send soldiers to Prussia and pay their expenses. Among the speakers was Egbert Van Valckenstein, son of one of the Prussian Generals. A Hessian, wounded in 1866 by the Prussians, offered to go into the Prussian army now.

News from Cuba—Insurgent General Assassinated—Brigands Captured.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, July 25.—It is reported the Cuban General Cornelio Perro was assassinated by his men, who heard he intended to surrender to the Spaniards. Three Cuban chiefs recently visited General Coros' camp, it was supposed to surrender themselves, but they did not find the General, who had left for Manauqua at the head of 3,000 men, and withdrew.

General D'Armes captured eleven men belonging to Carlos Garcia's band of brigands, who committed robberies and outrages in the neighborhood of Bejucal. Seven were identified and sentenced to death.

Upper Rivers.

[By the P. and A. Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, July 25.—River rising slowly with thirty inches water in channel. Cloudy. Thermometer 92 deg. at 5 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, July 25.—River rising slowly with about three and one-half feet water in channel. Cloudy. Thermometer 82 deg. at 5 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, July 25.—River stationary with one foot water in channel. Clear. Thermometer 82 deg. at 4 P. M.

Lynch Law in Nebraska.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 25.—Miller was put on trial at Ponca, Nebraska, near Sioux City, on Saturday, for the murder of Dunn, and the trial was soon brought to a close by an open confession of the murderer. He was then taken from the sheriff by a crowd of citizens and after giving him a few minutes to part with his family, was hung. Over one thousand people witnessed the execution, which was concurred in by all but four ladies who, when a vote was called, cried "No."

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Flour lower; super fine $5.50; double extra $5.25; triple extra $6.37½. Corn lower: mixed $1; white $1.17½. Oats 65c. Bran dull at $1@1.02. Hay firm; prime $25. Pork firm at $32.50. Bacon—Jobbing shoulders 15½c; clear rib 19c; clear sides 19½c. Hams 26½c. Lard—Tierce 17@17½c; keg 18¾@19c. Sugar firm; prime 13c. Molasses 50c. Whiskey 97½c@$1.07. Coffee 18½c.

DIED:

REYMER—Monday morning, July 25th, at 7 o'clock, PETER G. REYMER, in the forty-third year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his father, corner of Lincoln avenue and Spring street, Twenty-first ward, TO-DAY (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave W. H. Devore & Co.'s, 104 Grant street, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

FERGUSON—On Monday morning, July 25th, 1870, ELENOR McCONNELL, youngest daughter of R. S. and J. Ferguson, in the fourth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, East Liberty, TO-DAY (Tuesday) at 9½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARBOLIC SALVE,

Made with pure CARBOLIC ACID, which is used in Hospitals by direction of Eminent Physicians, has already proved itself to be the most *speedy* and *effectual* cure for all Malignant Sores and Ulcers, and for Burns, Cuts, Wounds, and all Skin Diseases no equal as a Rapid Curative Agent has yet been discovered. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

ALSO,

Henry's Insect Powder,

For the Destruction of ROACHES, BED BUGS, ANTS, &c. PRICE, 25 CENTS, at

L. H. ROSENBACH'S
Patent Medicine Depot,
140 SMITHFIELD ST.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.
Bell and Brass Founders,
ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL
BRASSES
Made Promptly to Order.
BABBITT'S METAL
Made and Kept on Hand.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel
STEAM PUMP.

Office—882 PENN STREET. Foundry—Corner 17TH and RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES
AT
Wattles & Sheafer,
101 FIFTH AVENUE.

We are selling our WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c., at the same price as before

The Advance In Gold.

Everything in our line we are selling cheaper than any other house in the city. Please give us a call. jy23

T. T. T.
Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.

Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. ja25:TTHS

R. M. McCOWAN .... J. R. McKOWN

R. M. M'Cowan & Co.,
BOULEVARD PAVERS,
Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.

WARRANTED AGAINST CHANGES OF HEAT AND COLD.
Orders left at GAZETTE Office, or at 39 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, promptly attended to.
☞ Refer by permission to Lyon, Shorb & Co., Wm. Park, Hartley, McKee & Co., Major J. Duncan. my3:w46-TTHS

Livingston & Co.,
Manufacturer of LIGHT GREY IRON
CASTINGS.

Light work our specialty. Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand.
Office and Works, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja28:t15

VALUABLE BANK STOCKS—COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY, E. BALL & Co. REAPER AND MOWER.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 26th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on Second Floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,
25 shares M. and M. National Bank.
20 shares Keystone Bank.
10 shares Allegheny National Bank.
Also, by order of administrator,
50 shares Commercial Banking Company.
25 shares E. Ball & Co. Reaper and Mower Co.
ju25 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

WM. KREBS,
ICE DEALER,
351 River Ave., Allegheny.
je2.x88

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN—WILLISTON SEMINARY.—Having received from its founder, Hon. S. Williston, an endowment of $250,000, offers the very best advantages to students desiring a thorough preparation for Business or for admission to a Classical College. Board at cost, and Tuition free to the indigent. For catalogue address the Principal, MARSHALL HENSHAW, East Hampton, Mass. jul8:d&F

CHARLES P. STRIGHT,
Carpenter and Builder,

Will promptly attend to all kinds of jobbing work. Oil and water tanks made to order. No. 171 North avenue, corner Webster street, Allegheny, Pa. au4:w47

CINCINNATI HAMS.—10 Tierces select brands Sugar Cured Hams and Dried Beef received and for sale by the tierce or at retail by
JNO. A. RENSHAW,
jul9 Cor. Liberty and Ninth St.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
1527 and 1529 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. English and French, for young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, September 21. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
je28:z17-TTHS MADAM DE HERNILLY, Principal.

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
146 Grant street

TENNESSEE BARLEY.—500 Bags New Fall in Store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Bonds,
AT
AT NINETY PER CENT.,
AND
Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are secured by FIRST MORTGAGE upon Road, Equipment and present revenue.
The Road forms part of the shortest East and West through line from the Ohio River to tide-water.
It has already an enormously large local traffic, and promise of rapid and steady increase.
No Pittsburgh Line has command of Territory so rich in materials for profitable railway traffic.
It connects Pittsburgh and Baltimore—two of the most important Cities of the Union.
The road is now earning the interest.
It will be completed in January and ought to command the aid and influence of the citizens of Pittsburgh.
Bonds may be had at
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH
COMMERCIAL BANKING CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY CITY.
ju21:a30-TTH&S

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING CO., PITTSBURGH, June 22d, 1870.

☞ SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders of the "PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH," held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M., on

WEDNESDAY, 27th Day of July, proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,

jul:z39 THOS. M. HOWE, Secretary.

☞ BOUNTY.
$100 Bounty Collected

For all soldiers who enlisted between May 4th and July 22d, 1861, who were discharged for disability before serving two years, and who have heretofore received no bounty.
The undersigned has removed his office to GAZETTE Building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, and is now prepared to collect claims speedily and at moderate rates. Call on, or address, with stamp,
B. F. BROWN,
Claim Agent, GAZETTE Building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE.—Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny county, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

R. H. SMITH,
fe23:n58 Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY,
No. 205 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, July 21, 1870.

☞ NOTICE—A Meeting of Stockholders of the Triumph Oil Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1870, at 2:30 P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Directors in making a lease of the Company's Territory.

ju23:a39 WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—The undersigned have chartered the Steam Ferry Boat, Capt. W. C. DENNY, and will run her as a Ferry on and after July 6th from Sharpsburg to Pittsburgh side, until the Sharpsburg Bridge is rebuilt.

WM. H. CLANEY,
ju4 W. A. SPROUL.

☞ MONONGAHELA INCLINE PLANE.—NOTICE—The Plane will be open for Passengers and Freight business EVERY MORNING at 5 o'clock, and will close at 11 P. M., connecting with the last car from Pittsburgh on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway. je:y16

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR CORONER.
MAJ. W. H. HOPE,
(Late of the 9th Penna. Reserves.)
Subject to the decision of the ensuing Union Republican County Convention. jy25

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY,
M. G. COREY,
Late Captain Co. G., 83d Pa. Vols.
Subject to the decision of the ensuing Union Republican County Convention.
jy21:a31-d&F

☞ FOR SENATE.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Subject to the decision of the ensuing Union Republican County Convention. ju20

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
GEORGE NEELEY,
Of Marshall Township, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
ap30:d&w

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
BENJAMIN DOUTHETT,
Of Indiana township, is a candidate for County Commissioner, in subordination to the decision of the Republican Convention. Est modus in rebus.
ap23:w15d&T

WALL PAPERS.

NEW WALL PAPER,
FOR SPRING SALES,
at No. 107 Market St.,
NEAR FIFTH AVE.

We now offer to the public a stock of PAPER HANGINGS unsurpassed in the West for variety and beauty of styles, embracing all the Novelties in FRESCO, MOSAIC, PERSIAN and GRECIAN DESIGNS in plain and bright colors, for Halls, Dining Rooms, &c. Also, WOOD and MARBLE DECORATIONS, TINTED and GILT PARLOR PAPERS, with an almost endless variety of CHEAP SATIN PAPERS, WHITE and BROWN BLANKS for Chambers, &c. All of which we propose to sell as low as the lowest in the market. Call and see, at

No. 107 Market St., near Fifth Avenue.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
mh12:v35

WALL PAPERS.
SPRING, 1870.
PRICES REDUCED.
40 INCHES wide tints at 75c per roll.
GILT—a great variety at 50c per roll.
GLAZED—All kinds at 25c per roll.
ELEGANT French and American Paper Hangings, not specified above, superior to any assortment in the country. For sale at
W. P. MARSHALL'S
New Wholesale and Retail Store, 191 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. mh4

MERCHANT TAILORS.

P. McARDLE,
Fashionable
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Keeps constantly on hand CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS; also, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 93 1-2 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Gent's Clothing made to order in the latest styles. apl9

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES!
1870.
J. C. M'PHERSON. C. L. MUHLANBRING.
M'PHERSON & MUHLANBRING,
Merchant Tailors, No. 10 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair.) We have received a large and well selected Stock of the best and most fashionable Goods in our line, a great portion of which are our own importation.
Feeling confident of our ability to give perfect satisfaction, we respectfully solicit from you an early examination of our stock of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
McPHERSON & MUHLANBRING,
mh10 No. 10 Sixth street.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,
Just received by HENRY MEYER,
se3 Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.

Have removed from their old stand, Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD, to their Warehouse,

Nos. 259 and 261 Liberty St.,

Above the head of WOOD STREET, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and customers.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
apl4:v85

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—On Hill street, Crawford street, Fulton street, Elm street, Grant street, Isabella street, High street, Ferry street, Bertha street, Second avenue, Third street, Chestnut street, Sycamore street, Stockton avenue, Woods Run, Superior station, Hazel street, Franklin street, Anderson street, Robinson street, Craig street, Charles street, Oakland, East Liberty, Calwell street, Cliff street, High street, Allegheny, 44th street, Penn street and other localities.
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
ju20 39 Sixth avenue.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR

Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th DAY OF AUGUST, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers," which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2⅝ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅝ inches—three qualities.

No. 3. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5⅝ inches—three qualities.

No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, 3¼ by 5⅝ inches—one quality.

No. 5. Extra letter size, 3⅜ by 6⅛ inches—three qualities.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅜ by 6⅛ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.

No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10⅜ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Six and a five-eighths by 9⅜ inches (round cut,)—one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER MARKS, PRINTING, RULING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles and colors, must have such watermarks or other devices to prevent imitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

Whenever envelopes are ordered of the styles known as "Back-lined" or "Self-ruled," (lines printed inside or ruled on the face) the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued, they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable dispatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labeling and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrapper furnished by the Department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE.

No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

Note size	1,468,250
Letter size, first quality	60,467,500
Letter size, second quality	8,956,750
Letter size, second quality (ungummed)	3,618,000
Extra letter size, first quality	5,815,750
Extra letter size, second quality (ungummed)	454,000
Official size	569,900
Extra official size	3,100
Newspaper wrappers	4,936,250
Total	86,289,500

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills, without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes." (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256,) approved August 26, 1842; which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof."

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves to himself the following rights:

1. To reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it.

2. To annul the contract whenever the same or any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor.

3. To annul the contract, if, in his judgment, there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes or Wrappers inferior to sample.

4. If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

BIDS

Should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes or Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
jy14-TTHS Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—The undersigned solicit Proposals for their supply of Coal, for the ensuing year, same to be delivered at their Works, by rail or river. Amount required, 2,000 to 2,500 bushels daily. Proposals received until August 1st.

ZUG & CO.

PITTSBURGH, July 12, 1870. jul3:z93

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
Sheeting and Batting.

GRAND RE-OPENING
NEW GOODS.
Shoes, Boots and Gaiters,
AT
HENRY PAULUS',
No. 124 OHIO AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY.

The undersigned has again taken possession of his old place, and stocked it with a rich assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.
Goods as well as prices will give satisfaction. Former patrons and the public are invited to visit.
je2:x84 HENRY PAULUS.

INSURANCE.

SUCCESS THE CRITERION OF EXCELLENCE.

The Empire Mutual

Has achieved a success almost unparalleled in the history of Life Insurance.

ORGANIZED APRIL 3, 1869.

Business of the Company
R THE FIRST FISCAL YEAR.

Whole Number of Policies Issued	3,349
Total Premiums	$369,747 22
Amount Insured	$7,813,850 00
Ratio of Claims and Exp. to Total Income	27.50
Average Ratio of all Companies	31.49
For every $100 Liabilities the Empire has $221 of Assetts.	
Average Amount of Policies	$2,496
Total Assets	$350,090

$100,000 Cash Capital deposited with the State and the balance securely invested.

WM. A. FULLER,
Manager for Western Pennsylvania,
Office 78 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh Pa.
☞ GOOD AGENTS, both male and female, wanted. je20

A. McFARLAND, President. S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.
W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary.

Federal Insurance Co.
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Gregg,	W. G. Gibson,
Valentine Baker,	J. Kohen,
M. Shellaby,	Samuel B. Smith,
Jos. H. Borland,	W. B. Anderson,
Wm. Schoyer,	M. B. Suydam,
W. J. Langitt,	James Allison.

je17:y73 F. M. LOVE, General Agent

CHARTER 1829 PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSUR. CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE 435 AND 437 CHESTNUT STREET. Assets on Jan. 1st, 1870, $2,825,731 67. Capital, $400,000 00. Accrued Surplus and Premiums, $2,425,731 67. Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS—Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, Geo. W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Geo. Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thos. Sparks, Wm. S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEO. FALES, Vice President.
Jas. W. McAllister, Secretary.
T. H. Reger, Assistant Sec'y.
COFFIN & KELLOGG,
ap26 Cor. Third Avenue and Wood St.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMP'Y
Of Pittsburgh.
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Vice President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.
Office 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	John R. McCune,
R. Miller Jr.,	Chas. J. Clarke,
James McAuley,	William S. Evans,
Alexander Speer,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Ackley,	Philip Reymer,
David M. Long,	Wm. Morrison.
D. Ihmsen,	

no27

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,
Phelan's Building,
NO. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR, PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL ALL PAID UP

DIRECTORS:

N. J. Bigley,	John Floyd,	Capt. M. Bailey.
Dan'l Wallace,	S. H. Hartman,	A. Chambers.
Jake Hill,	S. McClurkan,	Jas. M. Bailey.
Thomas Smith,	Jno. S. Willcock,	

ROBERT H. KING, President.
JNO. F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Capt. R. J. GRACE, General Agent.
INSURES ON LIBERAL TERMS ON ALL FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.
ap2:g37

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
Of Pittsburgh.
OFFICE, NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
T. J. HOSKINSON, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

John Irwin, Jr.,	R. L. Fahnestock,
T. J. Hoskinson,	W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey,	Robert H. Davis,
Harvey Childs,	Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays,	Capt. J. T. Stockdale,
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMP'Y.
OFFICE, N. E. CORNER WOOD & FIFTH STS.
A Home Company, taking Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Rhoads,
John Watt,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John E. Parke,	Charles Arbuckle,
C. H. Love,	Jared M. Brush,
Wm. Van Kirk,	Wm. F. Lang,
James D. Verner,	Samuel McCrickart,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMP'Y.
COR. FEDERAL ST. AND DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.
Office, in the SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
W. W. MARTIN, President.
JOHN BROWN, JR., Vice President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John A. Myler,	Jas. Lockhart,	Jos. Myers,
Jas. L. Graham,	Robert Lea,	C. C. Boyle,
John Brown, Jr.	George Gerst,	Jacob Kopp,
O. H. P. Williams	Jno. Thompson	J. McNaugher.

ap6

LEGAL.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS of Allegheny county.

No. 14, December Term, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Viewers in the above case, was presented to Court and filed July 7, 1870, and confirmed Nisi, to become absolute unless exceptions are filed thereto within ten days.

J. F. SLAGLE,
ju9:z85 City Attorney.

IN THE MATTER OF OPENING AIKENS LANE, in the City of Pittsburgh.

Notice is hereby given that the assessments made by the viewers, in the opening of Aikens' Lane, (as modified by the Court,) is now in my hands for collection, and that if the same be not paid within thirty days from the date hereof liens will be filed therefor against the properties assessed, with interest, cost and fees, and the same collected by legal process.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

JULY 12, 1870. jul3

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of EBERHARDT ELLWANGER, late of Allegheny City, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated for settlement, to WHITE & SLAGLE, Attorneys, No. 106 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

je25:z9 WM. F. ELLWANGER, Executor.

ESTATE OF THOMAS B. HAMILTON, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of THOMAS B. HAMILTON, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make them known without delay to

Mrs. CAROLINE HAMILTON, Executrix,
Or to H. T. MORRIS, No. 98 Fifth avenue
je7:y17-T

TAX NOTICES.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 1, 1870.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the City Digest, notice is hereby given to the Tax Payers of the City of Pittsburgh, that the assessments of

City, City Building, Special, Poor, Business, City School and Ward School Taxes and City Water Rents

For the year 1870 have, in accordance with law, been this day returned to me for collection. A deduction of Five per centum will be allowed on all Taxes and Water Rents paid on or before the first day of August, and Two per centum if paid between the first days of August and fifteenth day of September.

A. J. COCHRAN,
je3 City Treasurer.

STONE.

WEST COMMON
Machine Stone Works,
Northwest Corner of West Common, Allegheny.
FRED'K ATVATER & CO.,
Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c. Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA: IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Robert Dixon and Cuthbert Dixon, partners as Dixon Brothers, bankrupts.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss:

A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of Robert Dixon and Cuthbert Dixon, partners as Dixon Brothers, of the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 93 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, in said district, on the 10TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

A. MURDOCH,
ju21:a32 U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.
my7:STTH

SUMAC—180 Bags Tennessee ground to arrive, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.